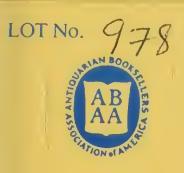
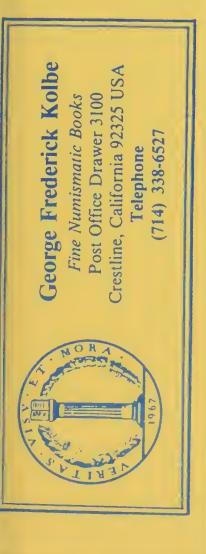
# COM COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL









### THE

## COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL.

ILLUSTRATED.



Vol. II.

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### COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL.

### Byzantine Coins.

By WILLIAM GRAYSON.

What to do with the Turk has for many years been a source of great anxiety to European statesmen. The man himself takes as unkindly to Western civilization as the red man does to our own, while the country he inhabits holds a key position in reference to the national policy of great European Powers. The Government itself is the real cause of the trouble. Few Governments, now-a-days, claim higher warrant for their authority than the will of the people. That of Turkey claims to rest on the will of God. It is a theocracy pure and simple. Its rulers are the official, and claim to be the blood descendants of Mahomet, the prophet of God. Its laws are those of the Koran. Its citizens must profess the Mahommedan religion. The rewards of the world to come are open only to those that do so, but are the assured portion of them, every one. State policy and human rights must be secondary to the real or imaginary interests of a Church which may at any moment embroil all Christendom in a fanatical religious war. At the present moment, clouds are gathering darkly round the Turkish Empire, with an issue that none can forecast. A very few months may see that Power blotted out from the list of European nationalities, and the standard of the Crescent sent back to the land of its birth.

This possibility reminds us that the Turk himself is a very recent arrival in Europe. While Columbus was playing as a boy on the wharves and piers of stately Genoa, preparing himself for his discovery of America, the cannon of Mahomet II. were breaching the walls of Constantinople. That success of 1453 A. D., terminated the Byzantine or Eastern Roman Empire, after its flag had braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze; an empire that had been possessed of a singular and most interesting coinage.

Only of late years has public attention been directed to these issues.

As yet, works treating of them are few. Specimens are not common; yet, as almost every collection contains a few, many persons, we believe, would like to hear something specific on the subject. Following the method, then, of De Souley in his essai de classification des suites monetaries Byzantines, we will try to furnish the readers of the Coin Collector's Journal with such information as may aid them in making up their collections.

In 330 A. D., Constantine the Great transferred the seat of the Imperial Government from Rome to Byzantium, which he then named Constantinople. In 395 Theodosius the Great divided the Empire, giving the Western portion, with its capital at Ravenna, to his son Honorius, and the Eastern to his son Arcadius. From the time of Constantine, who had embraced Christianity, and declared it to be the religion of the State, Christian symbols appeared on the coinage. The deposition in 475 of Romalus Angosturus by Odoacer, and the consequent overthrow of the Western Empire left that of the East as the sole representative of the once mighty mistress of the world. Zeno, at that time Emperor of the East, closed a very troubled career in 491, when with the accession of a new ruler, Anastasius, a new era of the Byzantine history commenced. At this date, therefore, numismatists generally commence the distinctively Byzantine series of coins.

Anastasius, said to have been descended from the Pompeys, was born 430, A. D., in Illyria, and in 491 succeeded Zeno, marrying his widow Ariadna. Of Anastatius we have coins of the following types. Gold: the solidus or sou; Obv., profile bust facing right; rev., Victory standing and holding a cross or a spear, with monogram above. Sometimes Victory is seated on a military trophy. The leg. reads, victoria Augg. The triens has the bust to left. Silver: Denarius; Obv., bust to left,

with leg., DU ANASTASIUS P. P. AUG.

Rev. The emperor with a glory standing and holding a globe; legend, GLORIA ROMANORUM; in the exergne, cons, with a star in the field. There are also Quinarii, with the monogram in a wreath. Copper. Obv. profile bust to right with legend; rev. the numeral of value M.\*



\*M with cross above and star on either side, between the legends E, (the mint number), and in the exergue, cons.

Pieces of the medium size have similar devices.

From the mint of Nicomedia,\* there were issued large size pieces of similar design, but with the distinctive Ni in the exergue. K sized pieces from this mint have to its left a long cross with Ni and to its right a star. Others have I dividing the letters NI, with leg., CONCORDI.

The smallest pieces are of E value and have the mint number to left.

Such pieces were probably struck at Constantinople.

VITALIANUS successfully revolted against Anastasius in 514, and was declared Emperor at Constantinople. In a few months Anastasius regained the throne and Vitalianus retired into private life. Coins: Only two Triens are known that bear this monarch's name, and they are supposed to have been struck by Justinian in honor of the friend whom

he had supported.

Justinian, of Thrace, was Prætorian Prefect under Anastasius, and on his death, succeeded to the throne. To Justinian I. are ascribed all the coins which bear this name, and which have, 1st, profile faces; 2d, no dates; and 3d, ANT. for Antioch. Coins: Gold. The solidus has, obverse, bust in armor to right; reverse, Victory standing with cross and globe; legend, VICTORIA AUGG. Silver, many varieties, all quinarii, and resembling the issues of the Gothic Kings in Italy, who apparently copied their designs.

Copper. Obv., bust to right, with legend, Du Justinus P. P. Aug; Rev., Monetary value E. I. K. of M. with star on either side, or star

\*The standard coin of account of the East was the noumia, supposed to represent the Roman As. The actual coin was called the follis, the Greek letter stamped on it declaring its current value. Thus M, denotes that this follis should be current for 40 noumia. The following list shows the numerical value assigned to the Greek letters.

A	B	I'	Δ	E	S	Z	8	$\Theta$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9
I	K	Λ	M	N	E	0	II	T
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
P	$\geq$	T	$\Upsilon$	$\Phi$	X	$\Psi$	Ω	$\pi$
100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900

†The following are the names of the mints of the Eastern Empire with the abbreviations on the coins:

Alexandria, AAE;  $AAE\Xi$ .

Antioch in Syria, ANT; THEVP;

THEV.

Carthage, CAR; KAR; KART. Catania, CAT.

Constantia in Cyprus,  $K\omega N$ .

Constantinople, CON; CONS; CONST; KON.

Cyprus,  $KV\Pi R$ .

Cherson, XER.

Cijzique, CYZ; KYZ.

Heracleia, *H.* 

Marseilles, MA.

Milan, MD: PS.

Nice, ST. DEMETRIUS.

Nicomedia, NIG; NIKO. Ravenna, RA; RAV; RAVENNA Rome, ROM; ROMA.

Sicily, SCL.

Thessalonica, TES;  $\theta EC$ .

Tiberias, TİBERİAAOC. Vienna, VIENNA.

and cross; between the legends, the mint number; a cross above and con in the exergue. Some pieces of the E value have the monogram on the reverse. Coins of the provincial mints differ from those of Constantinople only in having three crosses above numeral of value, with ANT, NIK, RYZ or THESS.

In 527 Justinian assumed as colleague his nephew, Justinian II.

A few solidi proclaim this fact by a double effigy, each with a glory, and by the inscription, Du Justin et Justini or Justinian P. P. Aug,

with conob in the exergue, and on the Rev. VICTORIA AUGG.

Justinian II. succeeded his uncle in 527, and died in 566 A. D. Coins. Gold. The solidi have on obv. a front faced bust holding the cross; Rev., Victory walking, or sitting on a trophy and writing xxxx on a shield. On the Triens, Victory is found in all the customary designs: Silver. The Emperor standing, holding a spear and globe, with

legend, GLORIA ROMANORUM.

The quinarii resemble those of Justinian I. Copper: Constantinople mint. The early issues resemble those of Justinian I. Obv., profile bust bright; leg., DU JUSTINIANU P. P. AUG; rev., monetary value, M, K or I, surmounted by a cross; a cross and star on either side and the mint number between the legends. After the twelfth year of his reign, Justinian placed on the large bronze a front face effigy and on all the sizes the years of the reign. The M, K and I pieces, from his 12th to his 36th year. have the word Anno and the date. On the pieces the effigy is profile. In 534, Belisarius took Carthage from the Vandals and restored it to the Empire, when m and k pieces of the first type were struck; that is, with profile bust and without date, and having KART in the exergue or KA in the field. In 559 the Gothie Kingdom of Italy perished and Justinian regained authority there. The Roman coins of Justinian were issued therefore after this event, and combine Gothie and Byzantine ideas; that is, obv., a profile effigy resembling that of the Gothic Theodobatus; rev., letter of value, with cross or stars beside it, and in the exer., ROMA, the whole inclosed in a wreath. Dates are not found on the Roman coins. The k pieces have one star and one cross. Those with I have two stars.

The Byzantine monetary values, M, K and E, were used at first on the Roman coins, but afterwards we find them replaced by the XX, X, or V, of the Roman valuation. The M, K and I pieces of Nicomedia resembled those of Constantinople, having profile bust with or without dates. In 528, Antioeh was almost completely destroyed by an earthquake. Rebuilt by the generosity of the Emperor, it changed its name to Theopolis, a name afterwards appearing on its coinage. The earliest issues of M size have, on obv., profile bust will leg., Du Justinianus P. P. Aug.; rev., M, with two stars with a cross above, and in the exer. either Thu or  $\Theta\nu\pi o\lambda$  the earliest example of that singular blending of Greek and Latin letters, which was so characteristic of the Byzantine coinage. A few of the early issues of Antioch have the Emperor seated holding

a sceptre and globe, without date. These were possibly for local use, and were soon discontinued. The I pieces of Antioch have a full faced bust. The Ravenna issues are very common, and are of Justinian's second type. The only pieces of Thessalonica are of the I size, with profile bust.

The Alexandrian issues are of 1 size, with a profile bust on the obverse, and in the exer. on the rev,  $AAE\mathcal{E}$ : another example of mixed letters.

Among the coins of Justinian are not a few whose mint attribution is uncertain. Some of his smaller pieces of the E size, with profile or full face bust, bear the sacred monogram. Many of these resemble the M issues of Antioch, and may have come from its mint, a possibility supported by the fact that so prominent from a very early period was the Christian element in Antioch society, that "the Disciples were called Christians first at Antioch."

### Centennial Medals.

BY ED. FROSSARD.

[Continued from October Number.]



No CCCIX. Obverse: The same as the obverse of No. LXXIX. Reverse: also the same as reverse of No. LXXIX, with the exception of legend, First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his country men. MDCCLXXVI. Silver, bronze, and white metal; size, 33.

No. CCCX. Obverse: Bust, in civil dress, of Lafayette to the right; General Lafayette. Reverse: In six curved and three straight lines, Defender of American and French Liberty. Born 1757, died 1834; Statue in New York unveiled Sept. 6, 1876. Centennial; silver,

bronze, and white metal; size, 20.

No. CCCXI. Obverse: View of Exposition building; Centennial Exposition of Chicago, 1876. Reverse: Within an inner circle an eagle with outstretched wings; upon his breast a shield, in his right talon an olive branch, in his left, three arrows; Eat Gunther's candy and you

WILL BE HAPPY; white metal; size, 19.

No. CCCXII. Obverse: In the foreground, an officer of the Continental army, facing front, and pointing to the right with his left hand; soldier priming musket, facing the right; cannon pointing to right, eannon balls, and short staff with Liberty cap; on the left, male figure, with axe over his shoulder, facing left; in the left background, house and hill; above, an eye surrounded with thirteen stars and radiating rays; American Colonies; in exergue, 1776. Reverse: Columbia seated upon a pedestal ornamented with square and balance; behind her, two flags; in the background on the right, locomotive with cars; on the left, a ship above Free and United States; in exergue, 1876; copper and white metal; size, 24.

No. CCCXIII. Obverse: Independence Hall with adjoining buildings; above, Birth place of America; below, Independence, 1776. Reverse: Like the reverse of No. CCCXII; copper and white metal; size 24.

No. CCCXIV. Obverse: Large bust of Washington to the right, with hair in short queue, General Washington, 1776. Reverse: Like the

obverse of No. CCCXIII; copper and white metal; size 24.

No. CCCXV. Obverse: Like the obverse of No. CCCXIV. Reverse: Centennial fountain with basin; a central figure mounted on high pedestal, with four surrounding figures, on shorter ones; in two curved and four straight lines, Centennial fountain, Fairmount Park, Dedicated to American Liberty, July 4, 1876, Phila.; copper and white metal: size 24.

No. CCCXVI. Obverse: Within a tressure a cross with radiating rays and two leafed branches; above this, on a label, the letters c. t. a. u. o. a.; near the edge, in one circular line, Erected by the Catholic total abstinence Union of America.\* Reverse: Like the reverse of No.

CCCXV; copper and white metal; size 24.

No. CCCXVIII. Obverse: Within an inner circle the words Centennial Legion, July 4, 1776–1876; near the edge, thirteen small circles, forming an endless chain, each one inscribed with the name of one of the thirteen colonies, and with a star in the center of each ring. Reverse: Within an inner circle, the coat of arms of the United States, surrounded with a trophy of six flags, and surmounted with liberty cap and radiating rays; pierced with loop and metallic pin; bronze; size 20.

No. CCCXVIII. Obverse: Short naked bust of Washington to the left, with hair in queue; near the edge, in one circular line,\* United States of America \* 1776. Reverse: Memorial Hall; in four curved lines, Centennial Memorial Building, 1876, Philadelphia; pierced;

brass; size 24.

No. CCCXIX. Obverse: Helmeted head of Pallas to the left; upon the helmet a lion, emblematic of the American colonies, tearing asunder his chains; under the neck, Veyret f; near the edges, 52 small pellets forming a circle. Reverse: Two American flags crossed and tied with a flying ribbon; the one on the left bears 13, the one on the right a larger number of stars; between the flags in the upper field, a five pointed star; in the lower field between the staffs, Brichant Dir; in one circular line, United States of America Independence, 1777–1876; near the edge, fifty small pellets forming a circle; bronze; size 32.

No. CCCXX. Centennial Exhibition award medal.

### Money of the New Testament.

In the reigns of Augustus and of Tiberius, the money of Palestine consisted partly of imported Roman coins, and partly of Greco-Roman coins, those struck in Greek speaking countries with Greek inscriptions, but by Roman authority, technically called Greek Imperials. Of both series the Assarion or As., the one-tenth of the Denarius, formed a part of the Roman series, however; the Assarion was at that date the lowest in value, but in the Greek imperial series there was a Rodrantas, called in Latin a quadrans, or one-fourth, and a lepton, or one-eighth of the assarion. With this explanation before us, we shall have a more definite idea of the mutual relations of the pieces of money mentioned in the New Testament.

The Mite.—The word mite or mites is found in Mark xii. 42, and in Luke, xii. 59; xxi. 2. The Greek word for which it stands is *lepton*, the one-eighth of the assarion, made of bronze or copper, it was in value equal to about one-fifth of a cent, and was nearly as large as one of our

silver three-cent pieces.

The Farthing—The word farthing—properly fourthing, or one-fourth of a penny—is found in Matt., v. 26; x. 29; Mark, xii. 42; Luke, xii. 6. Of these passages, the Greek word in Matt., v. 26 and Mark, xii. 42 is Rodrantas, the one-fourth of the assarion; in Matt., x. 29, the word is assarion, and in Luke, xii. 6, it is the plural, assaria. In this last passage, the Vulgate translation uses the word dupondins. The Roman two-As piece, analogous to our two-cent piece, for during the Imperial period there were struck at Chios, bronze or copper coins without the Emperor's head, and therefore belonging to the Greek autonomous series, having on them in Greek characters, assarion, assarion duo, assarion tria.

The Penny.—The word Penny is found in Matt., xx. 2, 9, 10, 13; xx. 19; Mark, xii. 15; Luke xx. 24, and in Rev., vi. 6. *Penny*-worth is found in Mark, vi. 37; John, vi. 7; *pence* in Matt., xviii. 28; Mark, xiv. 5; Luke, vii. 41; x. 35; John, xii. 5. In all these passages the word translated penny or pence is *danarion* or its plural *danario*. The well-known

Latin denarius silver eoin, at first of ten-As value, but afterwards equal

to sixteen, and worth about fifteen eents.

Money.—The word money, the translation of argurion, as denoting silver money or silver eoin generally is found in Matt. xxv. 18, 27; Mark xiv. 11; Luke ix. 3; xix. 15, 23; xxii. 5; Acts vii. 16; viii. 20; As denoting a particular and well known coin, this word in its plural, arguria, is found in Matt. xxvi. 15; xxvii. 3, 5, 6, 9; xxviii. 12, 15. In these latter passages, it must denote the shekel, for we find it used as the equivalent of Zechariah xi. 13. The Old Testament shekel was originally a weight—a bar or piece of gold or silver passing by weight and not by count. In the Greek version of the Old Testament Scriptures, the Hebrew shekel is translated by didraehmon, that is, the didrachm, the shekel weighing 272 Paris grains, and the didrachm of Ægina 274 grains. Josephus gives the value of the shekel as four attie drachms, but then the Attic drachm was always less valuable than that of Ægina, and in the Roman period was equivalent in value only to the denarius. At this New Testament period, therefore, the shekel was worth about 60 eents of our money. In Aets xix. 19, the argurion ean hardly mean the shekel, which was a Jewish weight, but, while the community was a Gentile one, in which Roman weights and coins would prevail, the draehm or denarius, thus the probable value of the property destroyed would be \$7,500.

In Matt. xvii. 24, we have the English word tribute used as the equivalent of the Greek didrachma. The Jewish didrachm was equal to two Attic drachms, and in New Testament times must have been worth half a shekel, that being the yearly tribute paid to the Roman

anthority by every Jew.

In Matt. xvii. 27, we have "piece of money" used as the translation of statera. The stater was originally equal in value to the Attic tetra draehm, but was reduced in New Testament times to the value of the shekel, or 60 cents.

In Luke xv. 8, 9, we have "pieces of silver" used as the translation of the Greek word drachma, an Attic coin worth, as we have said, at first about  $19\frac{1}{2}$  eents, but in New Testament times current among the

Romans and the Jews as equal to the denarius.

The Pound.—The word Pound or Pounds is found in Luke xix. 13, 16, 18, 20, 24, 25. In these passages it evidently means a sum of silver by weight. The Greek word nina, translated pound, denotes a weight equal to the one-sixtieth of a talent. As this contained 100 drachms, according to the value of the drachms under the Romans, the nina or Pound would be equal to about \$15.

The Talent.—The word Talent is found in Matt. xviii. 24, 25; xxv. 15, 16, 20, 22, 24, 25, 28. Properly it means something weighed and then a fixed weight. It everywhere contained 60 nina or 6,000 drachma. As a denomination of money the common Attic talent was equal to

\$1,170. In the New Testament talent simply denotes an indefinitely large sum of money.

### Political Medalets of 1834--41.

In times of political excitement a certain class of artists are busy with their caricatures, giving by their designs utterance to popular sentiments or seeking to direct popular opinion. At the same time, engravers are busy, not, indeed, employing their talents on dignified and stately medals, but the informal medalet, seeking to meet popular wishes. A careful study of such works will therefore often throw as much light on the currents of thought and feeling of a community at some particular period as many an elaborate treatise.

Our own country has produced several sets of these medalets, struck at different periods in our history. Every collector has a number of them in his cabinet, and yet, as perhaps only in some cases are there full sets of each series, we offer the following as a contribution. We may add that those we have are all of the size of the old copper cent, some in

brass, others in copper:

[1834.]

Obv. Small bust of General Jackson in military dress, with MY EXPERIMENT MY CURRENCY MY GLORY in six lines across the field; Legend over the head, MY \*substitute\* and in the exergue, for the u.s. bank. Rev. A pig running to left; on his flank MY third heat, above it MY victory, in two lines, and below, in two lines, down with the bank; legend running all the way round, Perish Credit. Perish Commerce. 1834.

Obv. A money cliest with military bust of Jackson facing left, with uplifted sword in right hand, and purse or bag in the left one. Above, I TAKE THE, and below RESPONSIBILITY. Rev. A donkey standing facing left with L. L. D. on his side. Over him is ROMAN FIRMNESS, and below VETO. Legend: THE CONSTITUTION AS I UNDERSTAND IT (a small II below the chest on the obverse).

Obv. A slight made man walking to left with sword in right hand,

and a purse in the left. Legend: "A PLAIN SYSTEM" VOID OF POMP.

Rev. A donkey facing right, as if starting back, with L. L. D. on his side; above him ROMAN FIRMNESS, and below, 1834. Legend: THE CONSTITUTION AS I UNDERSTAND IT.

[1837.]

Obv. A donkey running at full speed, to left; above, I FOLLOW—IN THE STEPS (between the donkey and the ground) of MY (below the ground) ILLUSTRIOUS, at the top, and PREDECESSORS at the bottom of all.

Rev. A tortoise to right carrying a money chest labeled subtreasury; below, 1837; below this, fiscal agent; above all, executive, and below all, financiering.

Obv. Phenix with Novr. 1837; below, leg., substitute for shin-plasters.

Rev. Wreath enclosing, not one cent for tribute, while leg. reads millions for defence.

Obv. Phænix and leg. as before.

Rev. Oak branches enclosing words, MAY TENTH 1837; leg., SPECIE PAYMENT SUSPENDED.

Obv. Head of Liberty, with wreath to left; above on a ribbon, E PLUR-IBUS UNUM; in exergue, 1837. 7 stars in front of Liberty and 6 behind.

Rev. Wreath enclosing, NOT ONE CENT FOR TRIBUTE, while leg. reads, MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE.

Obv. Head of Liberty, &c., &c., as before.

Rev. Laurel wreath enclosing words, mint drop, with leg., L BEN-TONIAN CURRENCY 1837.

Obv. Head of Liberty as before, date 1841, and wreaths in place of stars.

Rev. Mint drop, &c. &c., as on that of 1837, with omission of the L before Bentonian.

Obv. Head of Liberty, &c., as last.

Rev. Oak branches enclosing words, MAY TENTH 1837, with leg., SPECIE PAYMENT SUSPENDED.

Obv. Ship with constitution on her side, in full sail to right; leg. above, webster; below, credit 1841 current.

Rev. A ship with EXPERIMENT on her side, wrecked, lightning striking her masts. Leg. above, Van Buren; below, metallic 1837 currency.

Obv. & Rev. As the last, but a variety.

Obv. Ship, &c., &c., as the last, but current. Rev. Ship wrecked, &c., &c., as the last, but no lightning.

Obv. Ship, &c., &c., as before, with current.

Rev. A circle of 27 stars enclosing words not one cent for tribute; outside of it, millions for defence, with two leaves in the exergue.

### Our Silver Dollar.

A few days ago the House of Representatives passed what is known as Mr. Bland's Silver Bill, as follows:

"A Bill authorizing the coinage of a standard silver dollar and

restoring its legal tender character.

"That there shall be from time to time coined at the Mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains of standard silver to the dollar, as provided for in the Act of Jan. 18, 1837; and that such dollar shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where the payment of gold coin is required by law."

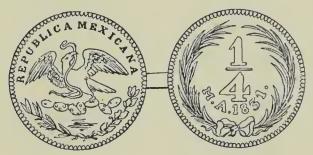
### Mexican Coins.

We have asked a friend, who is beginning to collect, to tell our readers what Mexican copper coins are in his possession. We have great pleasure in submitting this list for the following purposes:

1st. That collectors, especially young ones, may know what are some

of the coins of that country, and

2d. That collectors, who may have other Mexican copper coins, or copper coins of any of the Central or South American countries, may be induced to send us their lists, with description. All such lists we will gladly publish, and in this manner collectors will greatly help each other.—[Ed.



1. Centavo. Obv. Standing on a cactus is an eagle holding a serpent in its talon and beak, the wings are outstretched, and the body thrown forward. Legend: REPUBLICA MEXICANA. Branches, with their stems tied with a ribbon on the exergue, meet either end of the legend. Rev. Palm branches forming a wreath and enclosing ‡ in large characters, with M. A. 1830, below it.

2. Centavo. Similar device, but a variety. On the rev. the \frac{1}{4} in the

middle of the wreath; date only partially legible 183—.

3. Centavo. Similar device, but a variety. On the obv. the eagle is

smaller and not so flat in its shape. Rev. as before; date 1834.

4. Centavo. Obv. Similar device, but the eagle quite erect; no wreath below the design; leg. as before. Rev. Oak branches forming a wreath enclosing the words: UN CENTARO, 18-9 (third figure illegible), M. This coin is very superior in design, execution and metal to any of the preceding.

5. Centavo, of Sinaloa. Obv. Small head of Liberty within branches in the centre of the field; Leg., ESTADO LIBRE Y SOBRERARO SINALOA. Rev. Branches tied with a large bow, and enclosing the words, \(\frac{1}{4}\) DE

REAL 1874, in three lines.

5 Centavo. In the centre of the field of a large flag, with bow and quiver of arrows at the base of the staff, leg., ESTADO LIBRE DE JALISCO In exer., 1829. Rev. Female figure facing left, seated, holding in her right hand a pole with liberty cap. Leg., \* un \* QUARTO. \*

6. Centavo. Obv In the centre of the field, rude figure of an Indian,

with bow and arrow; leg., ESTADO LIBRE DE CHIHUAHUA \* Rev. A very rude wreath inclosing  $\frac{1}{4}$  1846, in two lines.

7. Centavo. Obv. Similar device, but a variety; leg., ESTADO DE CHIHUAHUA. Rev. Rude wreath as before, inclosing \( \frac{1}{4} \) 1856 in two lines.

8. Obv. Female figure, facing left, sitting upright, and holding pole, with liberty cap in her right hand; Leg., und cuartillo de real 1859. Rev. A long-bodied eagle, with wings slightly raised, standing on a cactus, and holding a serpent in his beak and right talon. Leg., estalibely sobole sonera. A Quartilla of similar device was issued in 1861.

9. On Obv. In the centre a very rude lion facing right, crowned and holding a sword; a circle of dots inclosing him, outside of which is a legend, only partly on the coin, Jutia—co. In exer., M. 1818 or 1828; on rev., rude crown surmounting a plain shield, having the Spanish Arms, with leg., FERD VII D. G. HISP ET IND. R. So rude is the workmanship, that the s. r. of HISP. are both turned the wrong way.

10. On another piece, the obverse has a crown surmounting  $\frac{1}{4}$ , on one side of which is a castle and on the other something like a sceptre, with date 1820 below all, in a circle of short strokes forming a border. The reverse has a cross potent, with s. m. in the upper angles, and in the lower

ones the arms as on the obverse.

### Meetings of Numismatic Societies.

The American Numismatic and Archeological Society met in the society's room as usual; Professor Anthon, President of the society in the chair. It was agreed that a catalogue be made out of the coins and medals belonging to the society, with a view to preparing a selection of these for exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. A large number of valuable donations were received by the society from different friends. After some interesting coins were exhibited by members, soci-

ety adjourned.

London Numismatic Society, Nov. 16. At this meeting Mr. Evans exhibited a bronze medal of the Empress Lucilla, also one electrotype of a unique Jewish Shekel of the year 5, no other coins of this date having previously come to light. This interesting coin was one of a large find of Shekels discovered near Jernsalem in the Winter of 1873-4. The original weighs 219 grains. A cast of one iron coin of Hermans, the last King of Bactria, found in one of the ruined cities of Turkistan; a gold ornament or fastening of the class known as Irish ring money; a gold coin of Frederic IV. of Germany, struck at Dortmund; specimens of a new coinage of Hamburg and of Denmark; a set of dies for the Transylvanian and Wallachian coins of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were also exhibited. Baron Rochne, of St. Petersburg, sent an essay, which was read, on the Drachms of Ariostarchus, Dynasty of Colchis, 63 B. C.

### Coin Sale.

A varied assortment of gold, silver and copper coins eatalogued by Mr. Cogan, was sold by Messrs. Bangs & Co. on the 18th and 19th of last month. The weather was exceedingly unfavorable, yet the attendance was fair and the prices in keeping with the times. We observed prices that a few years ago ruled for certain lines of coins are no longer being paid, and something like fixed rates are beginning to appear. Of course competition frequently sends a coin up to a fancy price at one sale, while at the very next it may go for half that amount. Auction prices are therefore often misleading, and purchasers at a distance will do well in giving orders to fix a price, beyond which their agent is not to go. The following were some of the prices: Dollars of 1795, 1796, 1797 and 1853, \$2.12 each; 1851, \$22; half dollar, 1796, \$3.50; 1815, 1842 and 1861 (proof), \$1 each; quarter dollars, 1796, \$8.50; 1804, \$1.50; 1828 (proof), \$2; 1848 (proof), \$1.10; 1849 (proof), \$1.35; dimes, 1798, \$3; 1822, \$2; 1846, \$1.60; half-dime, 1794, \$1; 1796, \$1.70; 1803, \$3; cents, 1793, wreath, tolerable condition, \$8.50; very poor, \$1.60; liberty cap, wretched, \$2.50; 1795, thin planchet, \$3.50; Jefferson head, wretched but rare, \$5; 1799, damaged between the 9's, \$10; 1804, \$8.50; 1809, \$2; 1814, crossed 4, \$2; 1821, \$2.50; 1823, \$2.12; 1825, \$1.75; 1828, \$3.25; 1856 (proof), \$2.95; 1857 (proof), \$4; half cents, 1793, \$2.65; 1794, 85c; 1795, 75e; 1810, \$1.70; 1811, 95c; 1841 (proof), \$4.75; 1842, \$4.50; 1843, \$4.00; 1845, \$6; 1846, \$6; 1847, \$5; 1848, \$3,50; proof sets from 1859 to 1876 sold for \$3.12 ea, except 1872, which sold for \$4, and 1873, \$5. Gobrecht's dollar of 1836, \$3.75; 1839 dollar (pattern), \$8.50; 1856 nickel eent (proof) \$2.75.

Colonials: Pine tree shilling, \$4; oak tree, \$1.80; Chalmers Annapolis three pence, \$5; Auctori Plebis, 1787, \$1.90; Massachusetts cent, 1787, 50c; half cent, 90c; 1788, 35c; half cent, \$1.30; Kentucky cent,

plain edge, \$2.00; Franklin or Fugio, \$1.20.

Washington pieces: Voltaire medal, \$5; large eagle cent, of 1791, much worn, \$1.37; liberty and security cent, \$1.62: Manly head in silver, \$3.50; Libertas Americana, \$15.50.

Medals: Holland, between the United States and Great Britain, \$4;

another beautiful medal 1782; \$11.

English pieces: William the Conq. penny, \$2.25; Henry III. penny, 70c; Edward II. penny, Canterbury, 55c; do. London, 25c; Edmondsburg, 35c; Henry VIII. groat, 65c. Elizabeth sixpence, 90c., Charles I., shilling, very fine, \$1.50, James I. silver half-penny, 30c.

Scotch: Alexander III. long single cross penny, good, 60c; David II. groat, very poor, 65c; Francis and Mary Quar. testoon, much worn,

\$1.00.

Irish: Edward IV. groat, very poor, 30c; John, full face halfpenny, fine, 80c.

Roman Family: Denarii. Antonia, Eagle between standards, 50c.

Cipia, stamped Imp. ver. Victory in Biga, rudder underneath, \$1.12. Furia, "Aed Cur;" rev., curule chair on which is written P. Fovrius, 60c. A large number, in fine condition, sold for about 40 cents each.

Medals: Bronze. James Madison, \$1.00. Martin Van Buren, \$1.05 in silver \$2.00. Tyler, Polk, Taylor and Fillmore, all size 48, \$1.00 each. Battle medals sold for 70c. each. Buchanan's Japanese and Rose medals, \$1.10 each. Cyrns W. Field, Congress medals, \$2.75. Washington before Boston; and his Cabinet medals, \$1.85 each. A magnificent International medal of Hamburg, \$4.25. Medal of Louis XIV., 1674. Colonia Fracorum Americana Victrix, only \$1.10.

Canadian Medals: 1658. Fr. Christ, De Levi, D. Dampville, P. Franc, \$7.37. 1684. Jean Varin Intendant, Gl. \$7.50; four McGill College medals, \$3.25 each three De L'Isle de Montreal, \$3.12 each. Bank of Montreal halfpenny, side view, worn, \$6.25. Sharpley's brass token,

Montreal, \$2.10.

Charlemague penny, \$2.62. Edward the Confessor penny, \$2.00. Phil and Mary sixpence, \$1.08. Charles II. rose crown of 1662, rubbed \$1.25. Oliver Cromwell, proof crown, \$15.50. Half crown \$4.50. Anna crown, 1707, \$2.12. Half crown, 1703, vigo, \$1.05. George III., crown proof, \$2.50, Victoria Gothic crown, \$3.12.

James VI. Scottish sword dollar, 1571, \$2.75. Shilling or three headed thistle, 65c. Phil and Mary base Irish sixpence, 1557, very

poor, \$1.42

Dollar of Amadeus I., Spain, \$2.36. Large Hamburg crown of Carolus VI., 1736, \$1.90. Turkish dollars, \$2.10. Memorial medal of Oliver Cromwell, \$2.37. Izaak Walton and Chas. Cotton, \$1.62 each.

Oliver Cromwell, \$2.37. Izaak Walton and Chas. Cotton, \$1.62 each. English War medals, Peninsular, \$1.25; Baltic, \$1.37; Crimea, \$2.25; Persia, \$2.86; Turkish, \$1.25; French Legion of Honor, \$5.00.

Gold: Trajan, obverse, Divo Trajana; reverse, a peacock, \$12.50, Phocas, \$6.12. Anastasius triens, \$5.25. Electrum coin, head of Ceres. \$11.00. XX Shilling piece of Charles I., \$5.75. William III. half guinea, \$3.12. George III. spade guinea, 1796, \$5.50. Spade half-guinea, \$3.12. Half lion of Mary of Scotland, \$7.00. Mormon five-dollar piece, \$5.80. Ring dollar, 1852, \$2.37.

Lord Baltimore sixpence, \$11.50. Immunis Columbia, \$7.00. Pattern proof dollar of 1838, \$6.00. Sets of copper and nickel money, 1865 to

1876, inclusive, sold for 30 cents each.

A large number of European and South American coins for a trifle over their face value in silver.

### Reviews.

The Coinages of the World, Ancient and Modern: By G. D. MATTHEWS:

New York; Scott & Co., 146 Fulton street.

This is decidedly the most important work on numismatics that has appeared during the past year, and will doubtless be the means of starting

many new collections, as it is written in popular style, and occupies a field distinctively its own. The first chapter introduces us to the first coin, and we are gradually led from the coins of the Greek Island of Ægina, to those of Athens, Corinth and Macedonia; from Miletus and Ephesus to Egypt and Judea; from Græca Magna to Rome, and so down through the Byzantine Empire to Mediæval and modern Europe, including also Asia, Africa and America (the coins of our own country and England being very fully described), giving fine engravings of all the principal types of each, till every coin-issuing state or colony has been noticed, in fact it is more than a coin book, it is a short history of the world and should be in every house.

The appendixes are a valuable feature to the collector, as they contain a very large amount of information in a very small space. The list of the different coins issued by each of the French Sovereigns will be found very useful to those collecting the coins of that country, while the complete list of all the abbreviations found on Roman coins with the translations will be valuable to all. One great advantage it possesses over any work on coins with which we are acquainted, is placing the illustrations of the piece directly over the description, thus avoiding thresome reference and research to find the particular history of any coin. Last, though not least, we cannot too highly praise the inserting of foot notes, when referring to any coin or fact not generally known.

### Medal of Prince Louis Napoleon.

A young gentleman, at present without much influence, but who may one day occupy a prominent place in Enrope, attained his legal majority two years ago. We refer to Prince L. Napoleon, only son of the late Emperor Napoleon III. The event was celebrated at Chiselhurst, near London, where the Empress Engenie and her son have been living since the overthrow of the Empire. Among other incidents of the occasion was the striking of a medal, which we have seen both in bronze and in white metal. As it was intended only for actual visitors to the house on the day of the celebration, very few of our readers may possess it, and a description may not be without interest to them.

Obverse: Head of the Prince, to left, with inscription round the field, \*Napoleon ne a Paris le 16 Mars 1856\*. In small letters in the exergne is the engraver's name, L. Merley, F.\* The reverse bears only the inscription, 16 Mars 1874\*, without any device. The edge is

plain, and the size—

### Reverses of Roman Coins.

The following eloquent description of the reverses of many of the first bronze Roman coins is from the *Quarterly Review*, Vol. LXXII, p. 358:

"Valor standing fully armed; Honor robed and chapleted; Happiness crowned with oblivescent poppies; Concord with extended hand, and the horn of plenty in her bosom; Hope tripping lightly and smiling on a flower bed; Peace offering the olive branch; Fortune resting on a rudder; Military Faith stretching forth his consecrated standard; Abundance emptying her cornucopia; Security leaning on a column; Modesty veiled and sitting; Piety taking her gift to the altar; Fruitfulness in the midst of her nurselings; Equity adjusting her scales; Victory, with wings and coronal and trumpet; Eternity holding the globe and risen phænix, or better, seated on a starry sphere; Liberty, with cap and staff; National Prosperity sailing as a good ship before the favoring gale; and Public Faith, with joined hands, clasping between them the palms of success and the caducens of health."

A Belgian, formerly an employé of the Brussels Mint, from which he was discharged for some misdemeanor, is at the present time privately engaged in the manufacture of silver coins with the effigy of Napoleon IV., and dates from 1871 to 1876. His object is to procure a continuity of dates, so that should the Imperial Prince regain the throne lost by his father, he may find coins of the interregnum with the Napoleonic stamp: a low piece of flattery which, however, takes well with French collectors favoring the Imperial cause. The same individual has issued two franc pieces for the Commune of Moresnet, a free borough, situated between Belgium and Rhenish Prussia; also two sons pieces for Orelie-Antoine, I., an excentric French adventurer, who some time ago proclaimed himself King of Arancania and Patagonia.

### Answers to Correspondents.

H. McK—, Pittsburgh, wishes to know the value of a Nova Constellatio cent of 1783, with U. S. surrounded by a wreath. Ans. From five cents up to two dollars, depending altogether on the condition.

A. C. B—, Utica, N. Y. Thanks for your letter. For a full history of the Newby cents, more properly called St. Patrick's pence, see p. 174, Coinage of the World, published by Scott & Co., New York, 1876. We believe that a great deal of useful information would be gained if collectors would send us careful descriptions of any uncommon coins in their hands; and as you may have some rare varieties of the farthings you mention, would you kindly send us a list of what you have, with a description of each one for insertion in the Journal?

### Byzantine Coins—Continued.

BY WILLIAM GRAYSON.

Justinus II., or The Younger, succeeded his uncle Justinianus in 566, A. D. To him belong the Justinian bronze coins that present the full face bust, the date, the distinctive *Theoupolis*, or that come from Carthage. Some of his pieces have on them the figures of two persons. Such are much more common than those with only one. The *gold* solidns, or the triens of this reign, can be distinguished from that of Justinus of Thrace by the presence of the the word Jun., the reverses

having always a Victory holding a cross and globe.

The silver coins are very rare. Obv.: a profile bust facing right; rev.: a female figure or an ear of corn; the customary types of the Carthaginian Vandal money, with legend, Felix Cartha. The bronze money is of the 1 size, rare and of but few types. On obverse of some the Emperor is in armor, with full face; rev.: a wreath inclosing a cross cartonnee with four stars; on others, obv.: full face bust, legend, Dn Justinu P. Au; rev.: the letters of the Emperor's name s arranged that the initial I serves as the numeral of value, thus: Iof the two figures found on many of the coins of Justinus II., one must be meant for his wife Sophia. Of these pieces, such as bear the names of Sophia and of Justinus were struck only at Carthage. Those with only Justinus were issued by all the mints of the empire.

The Constantinople mint issued large bronzes, having on obverse, Justinus and Sophia seated, each with a glory, the former holding the orb, the latter a cross; legend, Dn Justinus PP Aug.; on rev., the monetary value, anno to left, the year of the reign to right, the mint number between the legends, and con. in the exergne. During the fifth and sixth years of the reign, the m was surmounted by the monogram of Christ. Pieces of k value have reverses slightly different. The issues from Cyzique and Nicomedia were precisely similar to those of Constantino-

ple, the mint names excepted, the reverses reading  $^{\text{A}}_{\text{N}}_{\text{NIKO}}^{\text{A}}$  On coins with

similar obverses, but struck at Antioch, the date is Anno XI, a date that does not apply to Justinus II. and Sophia, and is therefore supposed to have been a mint error. The Thessalonian issues are all of K value, having often the date down to the year v, in Greek letters, while the years x and XI are in Latin characters. On the issues of Rome the reverse bears the value XX, surmounted by a cross, with Rom. below it.

In 574, Justimus II. had adopted as his heir, Tiberius, a Thracian by birth, and engaged about the palace, creating him Cæsar, and giving him the name of Constantinus, and in 578, when at the point of death,

declared him to be his colleague.

TIBERIUS CONSTANTINUS ascended the throne in 578, and died in 582 A. D. The gold solidus—obverse, full-faced bust, crowned with cross in uplifted right hand; legend, DN TI CONSTANT PP AUG.; reverse (the first time we find this design), a cross potencée—that is a cross of this fashion , on the top of a flight of steps, with legend victoria augg. The silver pieces are exceedingly rare. On the bronze issued at Constantinople, the monetary value is written thus, while the year date v, is represented by q. The mint number is found in the exergue, following the con. On the coins of both Antioch and Nicomedia, we have also this character.

Those of Rome are of x x value, and resemble on reverse those of Justinus II. and Sophia. Of Ravenna there is one piece of x value. Those of Alexandria are of 1 value, but of thick planchets, having on the obverse the emperor's likeness; on the reverse the letters 1 and B, separated by the monogram of Christ above steps, or by a cross, with AAEE

in the exergue.

Mauricius, of Roman family, and a successful general against the Persians, was adopted by Tiberius Constantinus, and in 582 A. D. created Cæsar, the name *Tiberius* being added to his own. A few days afterwards Tiberius died, and was succeeded in the purple by Mauricius Tiberius. The *gold* solidus has, obverse, a full-face bust; the triens, a profile of Mauricius; on reverse, Victory, standing, holds either a long cross surmounted by the monogram of Christ, or a crown. The *silver* coins are exceedingly rare, only a few being known. The *bronze* m issues of Constantinople, with full face bust in armor of the first year, have for legend, dn tiber maur, pp aug.; those of the third year have the legend dn maurc tiber, pp aug. Those of κ value are much smaller than the κ pieces of preceding reigns. On those of the emperor's tenth year we have in the exergne KωN., in place of the usual con. Such pieces were probably struck not at Constantinople, but at Constantia, in the island of Cyprus, now brought so prominently before us by the interesting discoveries of General De Cesnola. On the coins of Antioch we

have the cursive m down to the eleventh year, when it was replaced by

the M. On the I pieces the monetary character is surmounted by a cross. The issues of Cyzique and Nicomedia are substantially alike. Those of Rome are of K value. Ravenua pieces are exceedingly rare; they are of M, K and X value. On the numerous issues of Catania, in Sicily, the obverse has the full-faced bust, with diadem, and on reverse the I value and date, with CAT. in the exergue. From Milan we have only one silver and one copper coin, the latter of X value, and having M D S, the contraction for Mediolani Pecunia Signata, in the exergue. The solidus or triens issued at Marseilles or Vienna with the name of Mauricius, was not issued by this monarch, but by Gondovaldus Ballomer, who went to

Marseilles under the protection of Mauricius, and was for several years

master of the Southern districts of France.

Focas or Phocas, from an obscure family in Bithynia, was a centurion, when, during a military revolt in 602 A. D., he was proclained Emperor. Seizing Constantinople, he put to death his predecessor, Maurieius, his wife Constantina (daughter of Tiberius Constantinus), with their whole family. Focas soon rendered himself, by his cruelties, so hateful to his subjects that when, in 610 A. D., Heraclius, son of Heraclius, Governor of Africa, besieged Constantinople, he easily captured it, slaying the The features of Focas were so marked that his coins can be always recognized, even without their legends. The gold solidus has on obverse full-faced likeness with legend, DN FOCAS PERP. AUG.; reverse, Victory holding a cross-bearing globe, surmounted by the monogram. The triens is of two types; on the one, Foeas is in profile and beardless; on the other he is also in profile, but with a beard. The silver is exceedingly rare and of small size. Of the bronze, issued from Constantinople, the largest pieces have on obverse the full-faced bust with diadem, with a roll and a cross in either hand; legend, DN FOCAS PERP. AUG.; reverse, the Greek m is replaced by the Latin x x x x; Anno is written horizontally below it, with con. in the exergue, followed by the mint number. date is to the left of the M, in very small figures. There were also substantially similar issues from Thessaloniea, Nicomedia, Cyzique, Carthage and Ravenua, of which latter mint there is only one piece known.

There are also some bronze coins bearing the effigy of Focas and of the Empress Leontia. On those of Constantinople we have both figures standing, Focas holding a globe and Leontia a cross; legend, DM FOCA or

FOCAE P. P. AUG.; the reverse has the cursive M with anno to left, the

year to right, and con. in the exergue, thus:  $\sum_{0}^{A} + \sum_{0}^{+} = 0$  On some of these

coins the legend contains the letters N. P. or NEPE, possibly a contraction for the Latin words, Ne pereat!—May the king not die. There are also

coins of this type, of the x x and the x value.

Herachius, son of the African governor, was born 575 A. D., and crowned as the successor of Focas, 610 A. D. The eoins on which we have the effigy and name of Heraclius alone are much rarer than those on which we have in addition the effigy and name of his son and successor, Heraclius Constantinus. The coins of Heraclius often bear a monogram. R by which they can easily be distinguished from those of his grandson, Constantius II., whose monogram is K&T. The gold solidus—obverse, full-faced bust, with helmet; legend, DN HERACLIUS, P. P. AUG.; reverse, VICTORIA AUGG N. CONOB, with a cross potencee on the steps. The triens has a profile likeness to right, with legend on reverse, VICTORIA

meracli aug. conob, or more frequently, victoria augustorum conob, referring, probably, to his capture of the metropolis. The silver pieces, so far as known, are all quinarii and rare. The bronze coins of Constantinople have a full-face bust, without beard, holding the orb; legend, defending the mint number between the legends, anno to right, year date to left, and con. in the exergue. The issues of Nicomedia are precisely similar. On those of Cyzique, the legend reads defending are precisely similar. On those of Cyzique, the legend reads defending or circle inclosing the design. The Carthage coins are of medium size, having on obverse a beardless face, and on reverse x x, with a star, the mint number E, and k R T G. Many of the first bronzes of Justinus of Thrace, of Justinianus and of Anastasius are countermarked on the obverse with the full face of Heraclius, with his monogram, hand in the exergue, SCL S

Heraclius and his son Heraclius-Constantinus. The gold solidus has on obverse the full face likenesses with diadem; legend D. D. N. N. HERA-CLIUS ET HERA CONST P. P. AUG. On the earlier issues, Heraclius has a slight beard, while his son is beardless; on the later ones, Heraclins has an immense beard and Constantinus a slight one. Rev.: cross potencée on steps, with legend. VICTORIA AUGG N. CONOB. The silver coins are of large size, having on obverse the two princes seated, each holding an orb: legend, D. D. N. N. HERACLIUS ET. HERA CONST. P. P. AUG. Rev.: cross as before, with the legend deus adjuta romanis. The bronze coins of Constantinople have the two princes standing, with leg. as on the solidns; the reverse is of the usual style, M, surmounted by the monogram, ANNO to left, &c. &c. Many of these pieces are imperfectly struck over coins of earlier reigns, so that dates and legends are often mixed. After the year x x Heraclins is in military costume, while his son retains his early dress. The issues of Nicomedia and of Thessalonica are of similar designs; those of Catania and Ravenna are slightly different and exceedingly rare.

Herachus with his wife Martina alone, or with Martina and Herachus-Constantinus, appear on coins issued between the years of the reign iv. and xxxi. These issues are all of bronze; on those of Constantinople, the obverse has Heraclius with Heraclius-Constantinus to right and Martina to left. The reverse has m. surmounted by a cross, with anno to left, year to right, with con. in the exergue. On the coins of the year xii. and down to the years xvii. husband and wife have changed places, while in the year xviii they resume their original positions.

A very few coins issued during the years xx and xxxx have been preserved, on which we have the likenesses of Heraclins, of his son by his first wife Endocia and associate in the throne, Heraclins-Constantinus, and of his son by his second wife Martina-Heraclius, whom he had named Cæsar, each figure being easily recognized by its appropriate

insignia.

### Coins of Hayti.

Many a citizen of the United States looks wistfully to Hayti in the hope that that magnificent island may one day form part of our territories. Already have attempts been made in different ways to obtain for our Government a footing there. So far these have failed of success, and we must say that we do not regret it. We do not see either right or reason for such efforts. Our country is large enough as yet for our own people, and not until, like the overcrowded countries of the Old World, we need to colonize should we even think of extending our boundaries. The discussions, however, of late years on this subject, invest the coinages of Hayti with interest, and we now submit the following description of them:

Hayti, called Hispaniola by its early Spanish discoverers, and afterwards St. Domingo from its patron saint, St. Dominick, was by the peace of Ryswick in 1697 ceded to France. A numerous mulatto population now grew up, that under the influence alike of resentment at the cruelties of the whites and of the disorganizing spirit that was everywhere awakened by the French Revolution, flung themselves in 1791 into a most sanguinary rebellion. In 1801 France sent a powerful force to subdue the revolt, and then basely took advantage of an amnesty it had proclaimed, to seize and carry away from the island Tonssaint L'Overture, the brave and able leader of his countrymen in their struggle. This conduct provoked another outbreak, when, in 1803, the French troops were completely beaten and driven from the island, whose independence as a free State was then proclaimed

### COINS OF THE FRENCH OCCUPANCY.

Only a few coins are known of this period. These have, obv., Liberty standing to left; legend, REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE; rev., in the field, UN ESCALIN, equal to twenty-five cents; legend, COLONIE DE SAINT DOMINGUE.

On their declaration of independence in 1803, the natives elected Dessalines who had been Toussaint's daring and successful lientenant in the first revolt, and the sole leader of the second one, to be Emperor. In this capacity, however, he soon alienated from himself by his cruelties the affections of the people, so that in 1806 he fell by the dagger. We have never met with any coin issues of this ruler.

On the death of Dessalines, the southern portion of the island became a monarchy under Christopher, who took the title of Henry 1.

### COINS OF HENRY I.

Obv.: A laureated bist to right with legend Henricus dei Gratia Haiti Rex 1811: rev.: a crown in wreath; legend, deus causa atque gladius meus.

Obv.: Liberty standing to right, separating 30-e.; legend, Monnoie

D'Haiti, in exergue, 1808; rev.: branches inclosing a shield carrying monogram H. C., with wreath above, legend, libertas religio mores 1811.

A piece of similar design obv. and rev. but of only 7e. value.

While the southern part became a monarchy, the northern part of the island became a republic under Petion, of whom we have many coins.

### COINS OF PETION.

Obv.: Serpent forming a circle and enclosing value; legend, Republique D'Hayti. An X i, that is 1814. Rev.: In exergue, military trophy, with palm tree; legend Republique. In exergue value \* Of this type we have coins of the years XI, 12, and 13 (sic).









Obv.: Petion's head to left; legend, A Petion President. In exergue, AN 14 (1817); rev.: Military trophy, &c., as before. There are twenty-five and ten cent pieces of this issue. There is also a piece in brass of the size, design and value of the 25e.

In 1820, J. P. Boyer, who was Petion's successor, effected a union of the two sections of the population, when there were issued the following:

### COINS OF J. P. BOYER.

Silver; obv., Boyer's head to left; legend: J. P. Boyer, President, in exergue; an. 25; rev.: military trophy, &c., as before, with value in exergue; we have now Haiti, however, in place of Hayti. These coins are of the value of 6, 12, 25, 50 and 100 cents, and are also of the dates an 27, 28 and 30.



Copper; obv., palm branches enclosing value in words, and date; legend, REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI.; rev.: fasces and cap dividing the value 2—c; legend, LIBERTE EGALITE; in exergue, AN. We have of the UN CENTIME value specimens of the dates, 1831, 1832, 1834, 1840, and of the DEUX CENTIME, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1840, large and small planchets and 1841.

In 1846, a very much superior copper coinage appeared, apparently of French manufacture. The design was in every respect similar to the last. The values being of 1, 2 and 6 centimes, the years of issue being 1846 and 1849.

Boyer's administration was marked by the secession from the Union in 1843 of Eastern or Spanish Hayti, which then formed itself into the Dominican Republic under the protection of Spain, so that we have these

### Coins of St. Domingo or the Dominican Republic.

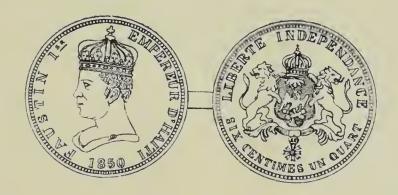
Brass.; obv., a blank centre, with legend, Republica Dominica, in a corner; rev., a large \(\frac{1}{4}\) in the centre of the field, and in the exergue of the border, 1844. We have also the date, 1848.

Western or French Haiti remained republican until 1849, when, in a military revolt, General Solouque was proclaimed Emperor as Faustin I.

We have now

### COINS OF FAUSTIN I.

Copper, obv.: erowned bust to left; legend, faustin Ist., emperor d'halti in exergue, 1850; rev.: crowned shield of arms carrying eagle and palm tree; legend, liberte independance; in exergue value, six centimes un quart. Of the one centime, the obverse has simply the value and the date within crowned branches and legend, empire d'halti; and on the rev., the crowned arms as before with liberte independance, all of the one year. 1850.



In 1859, Solouque abdicated, and the republic was restored with Geffrard for President. There are now in use these

### COINS OF GEFFRARD.

Copper; Obv.: Geffrard's head to left inside a circle of dots; legend, GEFFRARD PRESIDENT; in exergue 1803. Rev.: elaborate military trophy as before inside a circle of dots; legend, REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI; in exergue,

VINGT CENTIMES. The lower values, DIX CENTIMES, &c., are all of the same design.



### Coin Forgery.

BY J. F. HARWELL.

We all understand the value which the signature of Rothschild would give to a piece of paper on which was written, I promise to pay. So valuable would that serap become, that men will spend weeks or months of labor in learning to reproduce that signature, which they then affix, to promises to pay of their own inditing, and such conduct we call forgery. But the skill of a man's fingers and the thought of a man's brains can be forged as well as the writing of his pen, and in this form of fraud and dishonesty, forgery is one of the great enemies of numismatics. Coins are valuable, because they are the genuine products of the times they represent. Take from them this element, and whatever be their intrinsic worth or beauty, they are utterly valueless as works of art, or as teachers of history. Because, however, of the high value set on them because of their antiquity, or their rarity, or their workmanship, the forger has in all ages been busy, that he may take advantage of a popular desire.

The lowest form of forgery is counterfeiting, in which the workman debases the metal of the coin, and so its intrinsic value. In this form we are ourselves in modern times familiar with forgery every day. Gold coin, silver coin, nickel coin are copied in inferior metals, sometimes struck from dies, sometimes cast, sometimes electrotyped, and get into circulation for a season. Among the ancients this form of forgery was very prevalent, though the widespread practice of weighing the coins whatever their metal, must have been a serious check on the business. A common form of counterfeiting was to plate copper with silver, a fraud oftentimes skillfully perpetrated, and carried on to a very wide extent. Many of our Greek, Roman, Gallic and British coins are plated forgeries.

Another class of forgeries is of recent origin and of a different character. The high money value set on rare coins has tempted dishonest

artists to seek to supply the demand. Some of these forgeries are so roughly exeented that they are easily detected; others need the closest scrutiny before their worthlessness can be discovered. To these forgeries the name of Paduans is generally given, from the place of their early manufacture. Many of them in themselves are splendid works of art, engraved with the utmost skill and taste, and for their own sakes deserve a high price. They are frequently of the size of the Roman first bronze or other pieces of the Empire. All coins, therefore, of that period, may be suspected, if their planchets are thin; if their designs come near the edges of the metal; if the legends are in letters of modern style; if there be no patination, or if the patina be not intensely hard and adhering very closely, for sometimes a false patina is formed by means of acids, one, however, that can easily be scaled off; if the edges have been rounded off with a file, or if the coins themselves be too regular and symmetrical in their form.

As these forgers reproduce coins because of their rarity, they work in gold and in silver as well as in copper, taking care to have the metal

of the purity that characterized the period claimed.

These pieces are sometimes fair but not accurate copies of ancient coins. Perhaps it is absolutely impossible that a copy, accurate in every respect, should be made; variations only in little points from acknowledged originals may therefore be suspected. These impositions have been manufactured on a seale hardly imagined. Besides Padua, Lyons, Grenoble, Madrid, Stutgart, Florence, Rome, Sicily, and other places, have all had their workshops, where the rarer and more valuable coins have been counterfeited.

At Frankfort-on-the-Main, one artist devoted himself to producing copies of rare eoins for the convenience of those who could not buy the originals, honestly and openly publishing his list of prices. In Greece and Smyrna to-day, copies of the finer Greek and Asiatic pieces are being made.

Many, again, of these forgeries are pure inventions, the artist draw-

ing on his own imagination for both legends and design.

Many of the vile medalets of the Roman period, belong, we are glad to say, to this class. All forged coins of this class require not only high mechanical skill for their execution, but a very accurate knowledge of the art taste and kistoric probabilities of a given period, for any anachronism in these respects would at once lead to exposure.

Other forgeries owe their existence to a species of muling; genuine coins are earefully ent in two, and the reverse of one coin being carefully soldered to the obverse of an other, a coin of an entirely new type is produced. Such a fraud, however, may generally be detected by examin-

ing the edge of the planchets, if need be, by a file.

As a general rule, coins of a high order of rarity, and that have just been discovered, must be examined with care, even though exhumed in one's own

presence. Some years ago a gentleman was for several days poking about some ruins in one of the islands of the Mediterranean, when a number of boys gathered around him. One of them dug out of the ground in the presence of the rest, a Roman coin of high rarity and in good preservation. The traveler at once recognized its value, and as the boy was unwilling to part with it, paid him eventually a tolerably large sum, when all the boys took their departure. The next day some of the boys came back, and complaining that their comrade had not given them a fair portion of the money received, told the gentleman that the coin he had bought had been placed in the ground for the purpose of being found in his presence, and that plenty like it could be had for a trifle in a neighboring village. It was then discovered that the burying of coins for the purpose of finding them in the presence of tourists was a regular trade, and that the coins so buried were all manufactured to order.

### Roumania.



Every student of Roman coins is familiar with "Dacia," one of those regions in which the legions for long encountered a most stubborn resistance. Its fierce people were shut out from Greece by the Balkan Mountains, and had their home on either side of the Dannbe, reaching from the head of the Gulf of Venice down to the Black Sea. The present inhabitants are therefore the descendants of the original Dacians, and of those Roman colonists that, in great numbers, Trajan located there. To-day the Romanian language is three-fourths Latin. An important portion of this country lay north of the Danube—Moldavia, shooting northward and lying between Russia and Austria; Wallachia, running east and west along the river.

About the 11th century the Wallachs, as the natives were called, professing the Greek Christian faith, were subdued by a Turkish tribe. In the 13th century the great Mongol invasion took place, when the land became utterly wasted, so that about the 16th century the inhabitants of both principalities placed themselves under the protection of the Porte. During the 18th century Turkey governed these States by Fan-

fariot\* princes. In 1802 Russia wrested from her the surveillance, and as the Greek elements of language, religion and blood had become powerful, further compelled her in 1822, to appoint the rulers not from the Fanfariots, but from natives; and still further, in 1829, to appoint these

persons for life.

In 1856 the two principalities were placed under a common ruler, to whom the Sultan gives the title of Woiwod, and Russia that of Hospodar or Prince, who, receiving his investiture from the Sultan, pays him an annual tribute of about \$60,000. In 1861 the States were brought still more closely together by combining their administrations, taking at the same time the name Roumania for their common country, the people having always proudly called themselves Romëni or Romani because of their early origin. In 1866 a military revolution deposed Prince Couza, Alexander John I. and invited the Count of Flanders, younger brother of Leopold of Belgium, to become Hospodar. On his declining. Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was elected, and occupies the throne to the present.

The coinage of Roumania is very limited. Of necessity the State currency is in piastres, in which form the tribute is paid to the Sultan. There exists, however, a copper coinage for local use, specimens of which

are occasionally met with.

### Our National Coinage.

We are all much addicted to decrying our own age and the things of our own age, as if other days and other things were altogether perfect. The habit—for it is nothing else—is a bad one, and the best corrective for it is to see that the days and things that we extol and admire were decried by the persons then living, as much as we decry those of our own times. The designs on our national coinage are by no means admirable as works of art, but perhaps the next generation may look back to them with envy in the light of what they may have. Let us be, therefore, ever thankful for what mint designers condescend to give us. The following letter, which we have much pleasure in publishing, shows what our grandfathers thought of that early coinage which we now prize so highly.

In sending us this very interesting and valuable letter, which has never before been published, our correspondent, who is a descendant of the General Williams to whom it was addressed, says, that the letter refers to "the coins of 1794, as its own date is early in 1796. The change (in the devices) was probably made later in the year through Gen. Williams'

<sup>\*</sup> Fanfariot was the general name given to the Greeks occupying that quarter of Constantinople where the *Phanarion* or lighthouse stood. These persons are supposed to be descended from the early Byzantine inhabitants, but by their free use of certain qualities have gradually risen to form a very influential element in Turkish society.

influence in Congress, the alterations made being in unison with his suggestions, except concerning the President's head. The head of Liberty was certainly improved."

[Copy of letter addressed to Gen. Williams, of Salem, N. Y.]

New York, 25 Jan., 1796.

MY DEAR SIR:—As far as I am capable of judging, the mint establishment never promised much advantage to America, if we have current money amongst us, it is immaterial to the possessor whether it is stamped with our National arms or the head of the King of Spain. The pride of country I must however confess, would have been gratified had I seem a full, goodly, respectable coin issued from our mint, even if we incurred some loss in the doing of it. It has always been one of the first acts of sovereignty to coin money to denote the possession of power; it was a declaration to the world, flattering to the Sovereign, and a lasting memorial of his government; conformable to this ruling passion I acknowledge my feelings would have been gratified by seeing my Republic handsomely represented and handed down to after ages by such a memorial. But Heaven forbid that future ages should judge of the taste and talents of the present citizens of America by so mean and pitiful a sample of their works. I have seen all the coins already issued, and nothing can be more wretched; an unmeaning fool's-head on one side, and something that resembles a turkey cock on the other. Oh, shame, shame! The Eagle of America mantling the arms of the United States, as you see it on the City Hall, would have been a dignified impression, and on the other side, if the President's head should be too aristocratic, a plough and a sheaf of wheat would be better than an Idiot's head with flowing hair, which was meant to denote Liberty, but which the world will suppose was intended to designate the head of an Indian squaw. Since I began with this subject, I shall beg leave to mention an error in opinion that prevails with respect to the arms of America, and which the new coin justifies me in stating. In the coins the bald eagle is the representative of America, and is there placed as her arms. This is not the case, the arms of America are stripes of blue, red and white on a shield; the blue denoting dominion, the red implies power or force, and the white represents purity. To decorate and embellish the arms, the bald eagle was introduced, as a mantle or supporter to the shield, but making no part of the arms, according to the rules of heraldry; no more than the lion and the unicorn make a part of the British arms; they are the supporters of the arms, but not the arms themselves.

We have in the instance of the coins, and in many instances adopted a part for the whole and the worst part too, for we have adopted the

assistant instead of the master.

CARLILE POLLOCK.

GEN. WILLIAMS,

# American Gold and Silver.

According to the statistical record of Wells, Fargo & Co., the sole carriers of the gold and silver product of the Pacific States, the total gold product of mines west of the Missouri River, for the year 1876, was \$44,828,501. This exceeds the amount produced in any year since 1870. The highest yearly product was \$65,000,000 in 1853; from that there was a decrease to \$39,000,000 in 1862, and an advance to \$53,500,000 in 1866. The silver product for the year 1876 is given by the same anthority at \$41,506,672, which is the largest amount of any year on record. In 1860, the total product was only \$1,000,000, and, in 1870, it was only \$16,000,000. The total gold product since 1849 is \$1,858,490.745. The total silver product since 1851 is \$273,314,182.

# United States Coinage.

STATEMENT OF THE WORK FOR THE FIRST HALF OF THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

Washington, January 4.—The following is an official statement of the coinage executed during the first six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877:

Gold coins—Donble eagles, 1,373,924 pieces, value \$27,478,480; eagles, 6,887 pieces, value \$34,435. Total number gold coins,

1,380,811, value \$27,512,915.

Silver coins—Trade dollars, 3,188,300 pieces, value \$3,188,300; half-dollars, 10,710,300 pieces, value \$5,355,150; quarters, 17,724,300 pieces, value \$4,431,075; 20-cent pieces, 6,800, value 1,360; dimes, 8,930,300 pieces, value \$893,030. Total silver pieces, 40,560,000, value \$13,868,915.

Minor metals—Five-cent pieces, 505,000, value \$25,250; one-cent pieces, 2,839,000, value \$53,640. Total minor coins. 3,344,000, value

\$53,640.

The coinage of silver during the first six months of the current fiscal year was over fifty-one per cent. greater than that for the entire year 1853, in which the silver coinage, amounting to \$9,077,571, was the largest executed in any one year prior to the organization of the Mint Bureau. The Director of the Mint expects that the gold and silver coinage for the remaining six months of the fiscal year will equal in amount that of the first six months, which will give in round numbers for the whole year \$55,000,000 in gold and \$26,000,000 in silver, a total coinage of \$\$1,000,000.

## Greek Coins.

From the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, Greece formed part of the Turkish Empire down to about 1820. At that period a spirit of independence awoke in the Greek provinces, and after a fierce struggle the Turkish connection was severed and Greece was once more free. Of the new Republic, Capo d'Istria, a Greek by birth, but who had entered the Russian diplomatic service, was in 1827, chosen President, his inefficient career being cut short in 1831 by assassination. The earliest modern Greek coins were struck at Ægina, in 1829, by means of a press that had once belonged to the Knights of Malta. Previously to this date, the current money had been the Turkish piastres and paras with a large paper currency in the form of government stock of certificates. These new coins consisted of the lepton or smallest copper coin of the same nominal value as the para, with the five lepta and the ten lepta pieces. One hundred lepta made one *Phænix*: a silver coin equal in value to one-sixth of a Spanish pillar dollar. On the obverse of these pieces is a Phænix (whence the name) reviving by means of the influence of the Holy Spirit, with a cross above its head and the legend, EAAHNIKH HOAITEIA State of Greece, 1821, and on rev., a wreath of olive and laurel branches, inclosing value and legend  $KTBEPNHTH \geq I$  A  $KA\PiO\Delta I \geq TPIA \geq 1828$ , Governor or President, J. A. Capo d'Istria, 1828. In 1831, a copper 20 lepta piece was added to the list.

In 1832, Otho of Bavaria was called to the throne, when the coinage was changed. The copper now consisted of two, five and ten lepta pieces; the silver of quarter, half, one and five drachm pieces, the drachm being like the Phœnix equal to 100 lepta; and the gold of twenty and

forty drachm pieces.







# Coins of Otho of Greece, 1823-1864.

Otho's gold coins are extremely rare; the silver also is scarce. Some of the drachms bear date 1832; the lepta are dated from 1833 to 1857, and were all struck at Athens; not a few it is said having been made like the Irish Gun money of James II., out of the old cannon. These coins have on the obverse, king's head facing right with Greek inscription Otho, King of Greece; Rev.: The Greek shield crowned, supported by branches with the value and date in the exergue. On the gold coins, the branches meet below the shield and are tied by a bow; on the silver, they spring from the base line; on the copper, the obverse has the

crowned shield without branches, and the legend, Baziaeia, afterwards changed to Baziaeion; the reverse has simply the value and date inclosed by a thick wreath. At first this wreath was composed of laurel and was solid all round. In 1847 olive branches took the place of the laurel wreath, and were fastened only below.

# Egyptian Money.

All money issued by the Viceroy of Egypt, who is practically an independent sovereign, is struck at Cairo. As on all money of a Mahommedan power, its inscriptions are in the Arabic language; while, as coming from a dependency of Turkey, it bears the Toghra or signature of the Sultan. To the ordinary reader these Toghras seem to be unchanged, and may be given to any Sultan you please; but the skillful Arabic scholar sees minute points of difference between them, through which he can assign any Toghra to its proper Sultan.

The cities of Egypt have lately become almost as cosmopolitan as New York, so that the coins of nearly every country are found in circula-

tion.

The eoins of Egypt itself are:

Copper: The 10, 20, or 40 para piece—the last being equal to one Piastre, or about 5 cents of our money.

Silver: The  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 5, 10, or 20 piastre. Gold: The 5, 10, 20, 50, or 100 piastre.

As money of account, the English pound ranks as 80, the Turkish

pound as 100 piastres.

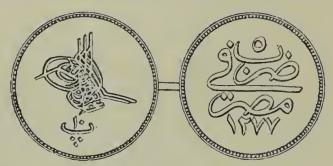
On these Eastern coins, the inscriptions are pretty easily read—once you know how to do so. We will try and explain how this is to be done.





On looking at the obverse of our illustration, a Turkish silver dollar, the reader at once sees the Toghra. The flower sprig to its right is the government stamp, denoting full weight and pure metal. On many coins coming from the government mint this sprig is not found. The result is, that while the government pays its officials in money with or without the

sprig, it will not take in payment of customs or taxes any money without the sprig, except at a large discount. The fraud on the community is a very open one, but people in Turkey have to be very quiet on such points. On the reverse is the value, generally at the head of the inscription; some-



times in the middle of the field. The long character, beginning with a large crook at the left side, and running nearly across the field, with two dots under it, means, struck at. The wavy character below this again, ending in two large loops to the right, is Koustantinieh, or Constantinople, the place of the mint. The four characters below all are Turkish numerals showing the date; this being, of course, not the Christian era, but that of the Hegira. That our readers may decipher these dates on any coins in their possession, they must know the Turkish numerals, when they would easily discover that the Turkish date on the above illustration is 1255. How to find the year of the Christian era at which the coin was struck, the following directions must be followed: The Turkish year being lunar, and therefore shorter than ours by about eleven days, making a difference of one year in every thirty-three, divide the 1255 by 33, finding a quotient of 38. As the Turkish years are shorter than ours, there are more of them than of ours in a given space of time. Therefore, subtract this 38 from 1255, leaving 1217. The Hegira took place in the year 620 A. D. Adding this 620 to the 1217, we have 1837 of the Christian era as the date of the coin.

# Answers to Correspondents.

- J. P. wishes to know what coin is referred to in the expression—Not worth a rap. Ans.—The want of small change caused so great inconvenience in Ireland in 1721–2, that counterfeit coins, called raps, were in common use, and of such bad metal that what passed for a half-penny was not worth half a farthing. Hence the cant phrase—"Not worth a rap."
- H. E. J. P.—The small letters on our silver coins are the initials of the places at which they have been minted. O, for instance, stands for New Orleans; C. C. for Carson City, &c., &c. These letters will help those that wish to collect varieties.

## Double Thaler of Maria Theresa.



While Hungary and Bohemia are popularly associated with Austria, yet these States do not form an integral portion of its territory. On the contrary, they have both been independent kingdoms, having had, in earlier centuries, their own rulers, distinct from the Archdukes of Austria, and even now being connected with the Austrian throne only by the personal bond of a common sovereign. While the coinages of the associated States, therefore, bear on their obverses the likenesses of the Austrian ruler, yet the titles used are those belonging to the ruler of the State for which it was issued, and on the reverses are the arms of this same State.

The beautiful Double Thaler given above, having on the obverse the bust of Maria Theresa, recognizes her only as Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and has on the reverse the Hungarian device of the Virgin and child—the Virgin wearing the Imperial crown, with the national arms on a small shield beneath her feet, the legend being the usual one of S. Maria, Mother of God, Patroness of Hungary, 1742. A few words about the lady thus brought before us may not be out of place.

Maria Theresa, Empress of Germany, was one of the most remarkable women of modern times. Daughter of Charles VI., she was born in 1717, her father, by a Pragmatic Sanction, appointing her the heir of his hereditary territories. In 1736, she married Francis Stephen, Grand Duke of Tuscany, with whom she shared her power when, on her father's death, in 1740, she became Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and Arch Duchess of Austria. The neighboring European powers thought that the presence of a young queen on the throne of an exhausted monarchy would render it easy for them to appropriate to themselves many of her estates. On the plea that the male line of the House of Hapsburg had ended, the sovereigns of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Naples, and Sardinia claimed certain portions of her dominions. Prussia took Silesia, Spain and Naples took the Italian possessions, and the other powers invaded

Austrian soil. The Queen threw herself on the loyalty of the Hungarians, and as she entered the great assemblage of their princes with her infant child, presenting him as their future king, every sword flashed from the scabbard, and the nobles pledged themselves to sustain her rights The great war of the Austrian Succession now took place, endor die. ing in 1748, in the Queen's favor, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, by which, while she lost a portion of her dominions, her husband was acknowledged as Emperor of Germany. In 1764, her son Joseph was elected King of the Romans, and in 1765, on her husband's death, she associated him with herself in the Empire. Forgetful of her own resistance to the spoilation attacks of her neighbors, in 1772, she joined Russia and Prussia in the first partition of a third part of Poland. In 1777, she attacked Bavaria, and with such success that the German princes entered into a league among themselves, and so set bounds to her ambitious move-Maria Theresa died in 1780, bequeathing to her people the story of a life that, influenced by a resolute and masculine will, had raised their common country from the utmost depression to a height of power it had never before possessed.

The Magyars, as the Hungarian nobles are called, are extremely jealous of any encroachment on their national independence by the Austrian Emperor. After the failure of the Revolutionary struggle of Lonis Kossuth in 1848, her statesmen resolved to employ constitutional means for protecting their national liberties, and under the leadership of Deak so succeeded that in 1867, the Emperor conceded nearly all their demands. In evidence of this, while Austrian money circulates freely in Hungary, yet this latter country has still a separate coinage, having on the obverse the head of the Austrian ruler though with only his Hungarian titles, and on the reverse the Hungarian national arms.

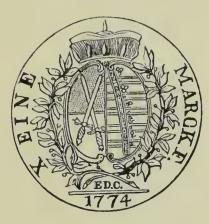
# Centennial Medal From Poland.

Twenty Polish gentlemen yesterday delivered to United States Minister Washburne, at the American legation, Paris, for transmission to President Grant, a special address and a medal struck on the occasion of the Centennial Exhibition. The medal on one side bears the effigy of Washington, and on the reverse the effigies of Koscinsko and Pulaski. On handing the medal to Mr. Washburne, M. Charles Edmond, a Pole, and librarian of the French Senate, said: "In the name of the Polish emigrants I deliver to your hands an address to the President of the United States written on the occasion of the glorious Centennial which the Americans are commemorating; and also a medal representing the founder of American independence and two Polish heroes who fought in the liberating army." Minister Washburne made a suitable response.

# Heraldry.

By G. Brown.







Numismatists need to know something of heraldry that they may recognize symbols and badges where the legands or inscriptions are defective, or that they may describe coins briefly and intelligibly. The shields so often appearing on the reverses of coins of modern dates, generally present us with the coat of arms of the person by whom the coin has been issued, a coat of arms that may itself, however, consist of many other coats. By looking at these coats, the skillful heraldist knows at once what families or houses are represented by that individual, and how in his case, these families have come together. This latter point is brought out by the manner in which the several coats are arranged or marshaled as it is technically called. In early heraldry only one coat appeared on a shield, but sometimes the arms of two houses or states were placed accollée, that is, side by side on separate escutcheons. Sometimes the principal shield was encircled by smaller ones, containing the arms of the maternal ancestors. In more modern heraldry the coats are impaled or placed side by side on the one shield, the husband's on the dexter or right hand of the shield, as the supporter stands behind it, and those of the wife on the sinister or left hand.

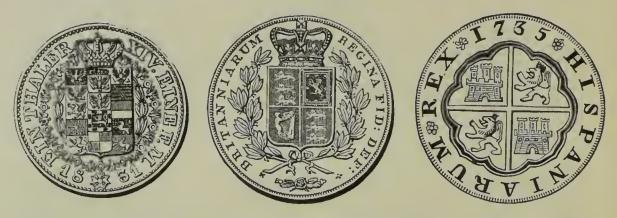
When a man married an heiress, that is, one entitled in her own right to carry arms, her coat was placed on a shield or escutcheon of pretence and laid in the centre of the original shield. An elected King placed his arms on such a shield, and so the arms of Nassau appeared on the English coins of William III., and those of Brunswick on those of the Georges.

Quartering is dividing the shields perpendicularly and horizontally, and placing a separate coat in each division or quarter, whose numberings go horizontally from the dexter chief, that is, the right corner of the supporter. Sometimes, as in the case especially of the German States, the shield is divided into 6, 8, 9, 12 or even more sections or quarters, while some of these quarters may themselves be treated as whole shields, and

then, carrying one or more distinct coats of arms, are themselves called

grand quarters.

On the shield of England, the 1st and 4th quarters contain the arms of England, the three lions, coming originally from Denmark; the 2d contains the lion rampant of Scotland and the 3d the harp of Ireland. On



the coins of Great Britain struck for Scotland the 1st and 4th quarters contain the Scotlish lion, and the 3d the English shield. On the Spanish shield the 1st and 4th contains the lion of Leon, and the 2d and 3d the tower or castle of Castile.

# Liberia.

TWO CENT PIECE OF LIBERIA.

Sir Charles Dilke recently published a work entitled Greater Britain. In this he takes the ground that the greatest glory of England is in being the mother of so many nations as owe their existence to the colonizing spirit of her people and that speak her language. Somewhat of a similar glory is already gathering round the brow of our own country, and with some pleasure and hope we can point to the Republic of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, as one in whose settlement our people have had no little share, and where the great problem is being grappled with, as to

whether free colored people, living in a tropical country, can maintain and earry onward a social and national organization that is copied from our own. The problem is one of deep interest, but has not yet been fully solved. In the meantime a few words about the coinage of this

young community may be interesting.

In 1816, there was organized in New York a society called the American Colonization Society. The objects sought for were twofold—to remove from this county all free persons of color, and to obtain for these a home such as in the circumstances of the times, could not be obtained either for or by them here. In 1820, a large tract of land, forming part of Guinea, on the west coast of Africa, lying between Sierra Leone and Ashantee, was obtained, and the first settlement was planted.

In 1833, the Colonization Society issued a copper eent, having on the obverse a man grasping a palm tree, while he looks out upon the sea where a vessel in full sail is passing, the rays of the morning sun filling the background. The legend is simply Liberia with the date 1833, in the exergue. On the reverse, the legend American Colonization Society runs all round the edge with Founded A. D. 1816, in the center of the

field, and ONE CENT in the exergue.

After the landing in the settlement of a large number of colored persons from this country, a constitution was formally adopted in 1847, and a Republican form of government was adopted, under which, however, white persons are prohibited from holding any Government appointments. Copper coins were now struck as an exercise of sovereign power. These coins are of the following design:

Obverse: head of Liberty wearing the eap, indented with a five-pointed star and facing left; on a raised border the legend: REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA. Reverse: a palm tree on the sea shore, with a steamer to right; on a

raised border one cent, and the date 1847 in the exergue.

There is a two eent piece of precisely similar style, but larger size.

## The Ionian Islands.

The seven islands of Corfu, Paxo, Santa Manra, Theaki, Cephalonia, Zante and Cerigo, that constitute this group, were wrested from the Eastern Empire in 1081, A.D., and taken possession of by the Duke of Calabria, afterwards King of Naples. In the fifteenth century, Venice became their mistress, and issued for them at different periods copper coins having on the obverse the winged lion, with legend, san marc ven, and on reverse the abbreviated name of some particular Island, as Corf., Cefal., Zant., and so on. In 1797, Venice ceded the islands to France, from whom they were taken in 1800, by the allied forces of Russia and Turkey. In 1807, Napoleon recovered them, but lost them to the British in 1809. As the natural independence of the islands was always claimed by their

natives, they were formed in 1815, into the Septinsular Republic, under the Protectorate of Great Britain. By the middle of the century the restless islanders got weary of their British connection, and clamored so loudly for annexation to Greece, that in 1864, when Prince George of Denmark ascended the Greek throne, Britain gladly got rid of her troublesome charge by consenting to their incorporation with Greece.

These changes of government have led to a corresponding diversity of coinage. In 1801, the currency of the islands consisted of copper pieces of one, five and ten gazette value, with inscriptions, some in Greek and some in Italian. As the standard of value was the Turkish para, England, in 1815, countermarked foreign silver coins with figures declaring its value in paras, shortly afterwards adding to this a rude portrait of George III. In 1819, a copper penny, halfpenny, or obolus, and farthing were struck



PENNY OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

m England, having on obverse Britannia facing left, seated, with olive branch in her right and trident in her left hand, and legend, Britannia; on the reverse are the Ionian arms, the winged lion of St. Mark, holding a shield with the Greek cross, and in his paw seven arrows, to denote the number of the islands, with legend, IONIKON KPATOS, and in exergue the date 1819 or 1820. In 1821, half farthings were coined in Corfu. From 1834 to 1862, the Ionian coinage was struck in England, and consisted of the copper mikron or small piece, with device as before, and the silver tripenon, having Britannia on the obverse, but on the reverse an oak wreath enclosing the numerals xxx. In 1844, Britain issued a half-farthing for use in the islands, having on obverse, head of Victoria, with legend, victoria d. G. Brittaniar regina: F: D: and on reverse, half farthing, 1843, or 1844, &c., &c., in three lines in the centre of the field, with a crown above, and rose, thistle and shannock below.

# Some English Colonials—The Channel Islands.

The Channel Islands is the name of a group of small islands belonging to Great Britain and lying near the Northwest coast of France. Their

early history is obscure, but in the 3rd and 4th Century they were under the Romans, there occurring in the Itinerary of the Antonines the name of Cæsarea—Cæsar's Isle, afterwards corrupted to Jersey, whence our Nova Cæsarea. During the raids of the Northmen, the islands would naturally become gradually occupied by a mixed population, but about the 10th Century we find them a recognized portion of the estates of the Duke of Normandy. For a period after the Norman conquest of England, these islands belonged one while to England and again to Normandy. On the accession of Henry II. to the English throne in 1154 A. D., who, as son of Mande or Matilda, granddaughter of William the Conqueror, was Duke of Normandy, the allegiance of the islands passed to the throne of England, an allegiance that continued to be rendered, even after England had lost Normandy itself, and has remained so to the present.

The chief of this group is Jersey, a little island some ten miles long by six broad. A large amount of local independence is possessed by its inhabitants. The *Lieutenant-Governor*, the chief military officer, and the *Bailiff*, the chief civil judge, are appointed by the Crown; its other judges are elected by the popular vote but hold office for life, while the domestic government is conducted by "The States," an elected body.

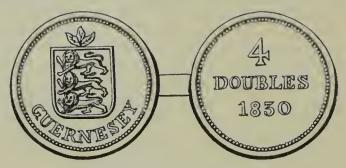
The currency of Jersey naturally consists of both English and French money, but a few pieces have been issued by the local authorities. On the obverse of a rather scarce silver coin we have a shield with three leopards or lions, with the legend states of Jersey and date 1813 in the exergue. On the reverse, a wreath encloses the words three shillings token. Copper coins of differing value have since been issued, in 1841, 1844 and 1861, with obverse, head of Victoria, and reverse, the arms of Jersey, and value.



HALFPENNY OF JERSEY.

Another of these Channel Islands is Guernsey, having also its "States," with authority over the local matters, and which, in like manner, has issued a copper coinage. The standard of value here is the Double—evidently taken from the French, for the old Norman-French is the language of Guernsey to-day, as the modern French is that of Jersey and English of Alderney. The obverse of these coins carries the arms, with simply the word GUERNESEY below it, while the reverse has merely the

value—1, 2, 4, 6 or 8 Doubles, with date 1830, 1864, 1868, &c., &c. On the Doubles of low value the word Guernesex is below the shield; on the



DOUBLE OF GUERNSEY.

8 Doubles the shield is enclosed by branches below, and is surmounted by the word Guernesex, which is always spelt in this manner.

# Byzantine Coins—Continued.

BY WILLIAM GRAYSON.

Heraclius II., or Heraclius-Constantinus, was born 612 A. D. and in 617 named by his father as his successor in connection with Heracleonas. In 641, and shortly after the death of Heraclius, Martina poisoned Heraclius-Constantinus that her son Heracleonas might have sole power. Of Heraclius II. it is questionable if we have any coins.

Heracleonas, yielding to the popular demand, associated with himself in the purple, his brother Davidus-Tiberius or Tiberius III. and his nephew Constantinus, son of the murdered Heraclius-Constantinus.

The popular odium was, however, unappeased, so that the Emperor with his nose cut off, and Martina with her tongue cut out, were soon banished from Constantinople. Previous to this banishment a few bronze pieces of K value were struck at Rome, having on their obverses, the heads of the three rulers, with the legend Dn Heraclius, and on reverses, simply K surmounted by a cross, with anno to left, the year to right, and Rom. in the exergue.

Heraclius II., or Heraclius-Constantinus, had married, in 629, Gregoria, daughter of the patrician Nicetas. Their son Constantinus was for a time associated with Heracleonas in the purple. After the banishment of this person in 641, and the supposed death of Davidus-Tiberius, Constantinus II., eommonly called Constant II., reigned alone. The reign of this prince was very eventful. The Saracens despoiled the Empire of Africa, Egypt and Cyprus, till, rendered crazy by his losses, Constantinus, in 663, killed his brother Theodosius. Remorse took instant possession of his soul; he left Constantinople, passed over to Italy

and wished to transfer the seat of government to Rome. Defeated by the Lombards, he retired to Sicily, making his home at Syracuse, where, in 668, he was assassinated when in a bath. The gold solidus of this reign has, obverse, front face with legend, Dn Constantinus P. P. Au; reverse, a cross on steps, with legend, Victoria Augu Conob. The silver coins are very rare. The bronze issues of Carthage, have, on obverse, a beardless face with legend, Constantinus P. P. Au; on the reverse, is generally X X with a cross between the letters, and Cart in the exergue. On those of Alexandria, there is also a beardless face, having to right a star and to left the initial C; on reverse, the usual Alexandrine style, an I and a B separated by a cross with  $A \lambda \in \mathcal{E}$  in the exergue. Some of the Sicilian pieces have  $\mathbf{M}$  on the reverse, others the usual M with and to left, III., and the letter  $\mathbf{E}$  to right and NEO in the exergue. On the reverse of some coins without mint name, the M on the reverse is sur-

mounted by  $\frac{T}{k}$  a monogram employed by Constant II., as well as by his

grandfather Heraclius.

Constant II., and his three sons, Constantinus-Pogonatus, Heraclius and Tiberius. On the coins, gold or silver, with these figures, the obverses always present the figures of the bearded Constant II., and of his beardless son Constantinus-Pogonatus, and the reverses, those of Heraclius and Tiberius, each holding an orb, and separated by a long cross placed on steps. On the *bronze* issues of Sicily and of Carthage, the obverse is as on the other metals, the M on the reverse being surmounted by the monogram of Constant II. The Roman issues are of the X X value.

Constantinus-Pogonatus, or Barbatus, commonly called Constantinus IV., succeeded as sole emperor in 668, on the death of his father. At first he associated in the government, his brothers Heraclins and Tiberins. These being subsquently deprived of their positions, rebelled against him, but, having been defeated, were mutilated. The gold solidus has on obverse, full faced bust of Constantinus IV., with spear and shield; leg. Dn Constantinus; rev., Heraclius and Tiberins each holding an orb and separated by a long cross on steps. The silver coins are of a similar style. The bronze issues of Constantinople have on obv. bust of Constantinus with spear and shield, and on rev. the M surmounted by a cross and separating Heraclius and Tiberius. On a coin of Carthage, in place of M we have  $\mathbf{m}$ —in other respects it resembles the issues of the capital. On the reverses of the issues of Sicily the M is surmounted by the Emperor's monogram; on those of Rome we have the value XX, the letters being separated by the brothers.

On examining the coins that bear the likeness of Constantinus IV.

alone, we notice that like Heraclius and his grandson Heraclius-Constantinus, this emperor also affected the military dress. The solidus of these issues bears the unusual leg. P. Constanus P. P. A.; rev. a cross potencée on steps. Silver coins are unknown and even those of bronze are extremely rare. On the coins of Constantinople we have on the obv. the armed figure with leg. P. Constanus P. P. A.; rev. M surmounted by a cross, &c. Of Rome, only one coin is known of XX value, and this, from the change of style, reveals a change in the mint arrangements. Equally unique are the known coins of Ravenna, Sicily and Alexandria.

Justinianus, commonly called Justinianus II., was twelve years old when in 681, his father, Constantinus IV., made him his colleague. Avaricious and cruel, Justinianus II. was soon hated by his subjects. A series of defeats at the hands of the Bulgarians and Saraceus led, in 695, to a military revolt, when the Emperor was defeated, taken prisoner and banished to the Chersonesus, his nose having been cut off (whence the name Rhinometus), by order of Leontius, his successor on the throne. During his exile in Cherson, another revolution took place in Constantinople and Leontius was replaced by Tiberius Absimarus. In 705, A. D., Justinianus was restored to the throne by the aid of Terbel, King of the Bulgarians, when both Leontius and Tiberius Absimarus were put to death. His ferocity now knew no bounds, so that in 711, another revolution took place and Bardanes, an Armenian, was proclaimed Emperor under the name of Filepicus, Justinianus and his son Tiberius being both put to death. On his coins Justinianus II. is seen with long hair in large masses on either side of his head, without the military dress, and holding in one hand the orb, in the other a long cross. The obverse of the gold solidus presents a full face bust, with legend, Dn Justinianus P. P.; rev., Victoria Augusto Conob, with a cross potencée resting on a globe placed on steps. On the reverse of another solidus we have the legend, Dn Ins Chs Rex. REGNANTIUM. On the obverse of another is the legend, DN JUSTINIANUS Serv Christi—servant of Christ—a truly remarkable title, considering the brutal, crazy ferocity of the monster. The silver pieces are excessively rare, some bearing this same title of Serv Christi. The bronze issues are equally rare, the heavy masses of hair being always a feature in the designs. On some of these pieces we have frequently the

following design: ANA In this device we have some of the letters of the

Greek word ανανεωσισ or restoration, as if such pieces were issued after the return from Cherson.

On his Restoration, Justinianus II. associated with himself in the government his son Tiberius, a partnership marked by the issue of a few gold and bronze coins. On the obverse of a solidus we have the full-faced busts of father and son, holding between them a long cross; reverse,

a head and bust of Christ fastened to a cross; legend, Dn Ins Christus Rex. regnantium. The bronze coins are of medium size; on the obverse we have the two busts, separated by a double cross, resting on a globe; reverse, the character of value M, as usual.

LEONTIUS, called Leontius II., is not represented by coins that are un-

questionable.

TIBERIUS-ABSIMARUS, called Tiberius V., in 698, dispossessed Leontius of the throne, cut off his nose, and placed him in a monastery. On the coins of this ruler we have ever the emperor's likeness alone, with a peculiar military style of dress. The spear is always to the left of the figure, and on his left arm is a shield with figure of a horseman; legend, D. Tiberius per au; reverse, the usual cross potencée on steps; of the bronze pieces only two or three specimens are known.

FILEPICUS-BARDANES seized Constantinople in 711, and, in 713, was in turn dethroned, his eyes put out, and banished from the city, dying shortly afterwards. Of this monarch we have only a few gold coins; these have on the obv. the bust; in right hand an orb, in the left a sceptre surmounted by an eagle with wings expanded. There are no

genuine bronze coins of this design.

ARTEMIUS, called Anastasius II., succeeded Filepicus in 713. Hearing in 716, that the army had proclaimed a new emperor, he withdrew into a monastery, but subsequently joining in a conspiracy for his restoration, was put to death in 719, by the Emperor Leontius III. We have only gold coins of this reign. The solidus bears the legend, DN APTEMIUS ANASTASIUS MUL., with bust, in either hand an orb and a volume; the reverse has the commonplace cross-potencée on steps. The triens is exactly similar, but with the cross on the reverse resting on a bar.

Theodosius, called Adramytenus, and known as Theodosius III., succeeded to the throne on the abdication of Anastasius II. Finding himself unable to repel the Saracens, he surrendered the throne to Leontius III., and in 717, withdrew to Ephesus, where he entered a monastery. All the known coins of this prince are of gold, of the usual de-

signs, on both obverse and reverse.

Leontius, called Isaurus, and known as Leontius III., obtained the purple in 717 A. D. Having embraced the doctrines of the *Iconoclasts* or image destroyers, he broke all the images of the saints, and treated severely those that respected them. Pope Gregory II. tried to recall him to the doctrine of the Romish Church, and, failing to do so, partially excommunicated him, depriving him of his eastern rule, of Rome and of all his Italian States, forbidding these to pay him any tribute. Leontius III. died in 741 A. D. On the obverse of his *gold* solidus, we have the full-faced bust, with orb in one hand and a roll in the other; legend, D. Leon Pa Mul, these last letters being a contradiction for *Per annos multos*, and meaning Long live the king; reverse the cross potencée an legend.

In 720, Leontius III. associated with himself in the throne, his infant son Constantinus-Copronymus. As three Leo's had each a son named Constantinus, coins on which we have a beardless Leontius and a bearded Constantinus cannot belong to Leontius III. Then, as Leontius III. was the founder of his dynasty, we may expect on his coins a new and distinct style of coinage, while the existence of a son enabled him by placing his likeness on the coins, to leave off those religious devices that were so hateful to him as an iconoclast. On the coins of Leontius there are no year dates, and very frequently no legend or mint name, the reason of this last omission being, probably, the capture by the Saracens of the ancient mints of the Empire one after another.

As Constantinus-Copronymus was only nine years old when his father Leontius died, coins with two bearded figures cannot belong to them. All coins having a bearded Constantinus and a beardless Leontius can belong, therefore, only to Constantinus-Copronymus and his son Leontius Chazarus. The formula Per annos multos having been dropped by the time of Nicephorus-Logothetus, no coins that bear it can belong to Leontius III. and his son Constantinus. In short, every coin presenting a bearded Constantinus, with Per a m and a bearded Leontius without this formula, must belong to Constantinus-Copronymus, and have been

struck after his father's death.

The gold solidus of Leontins III. has on obv. a bearded face, with orb and roll; leg., d. leon p. a. mul; rev.: a younger face, sometimes bearded and sometimes not; leg., d. constantinus. On the triens, Leontins holds an orb, while Constantinus has a long cross.

The silver and bronze issues are of same design, rare and very rude.

## A New York Coin Sale.

Many persons imagine that collections of coins are formed by keeping pieces of the money that come into one's hands in the transactions of daily life. So rarely, however, do such see the coins of foreign countries, that it is a great mystery to them how a man living in Iowa or Nebraska ever manages to have a collection of coins of almost every nation under heaven. And yet the explanation is a very simple one. Coin collecting does not depend on the chance finding of rare coins among our daily change. Once in a lifetime, perhaps, a valuable piece may be so obtained, but as a rule the collector's treasures come to him through a very different channel. The finders and the seekers for coins generally do their business through coin dealers, who do their business again, often over their counters, but not unfrequently by anction sales, that they may reduce their own too large stock, or dispose of the coins consigned to them by private parties. Of the coins to

be sold on these occasions, catalogues are printed by the dealer in charge and scattered as widely as possible among coin-collectors, who then attend the sale in person or make their purchases through some friend.

Let us look in on one of these coin sales and see how it is conducted. The auction room, we shall suppose, is that of the well known New York firm of Bangs & Co., on Broadway. The room is long and narrow, with the clerks' desks at the Broadway end, and a partition about five or six feet high running nearly the whole length of the room. Behind this partition, on a raised platform, sits the persuasive auctioneer. During the forenoon of the day of sale the coins are on view, and each piece enclosed in an envelope numbered so as to correspond with the catalogue, is lying orderly on a long table. Intending purchasers are busy inspecting the coins, carefully examining the pieces, one by one, and having compared them with the description in the catalogue, mark down in their books the price they are willing to pay. A couple of hours is consumed in this examination, so that it is now, perhaps, near the usual hour of the sales. An attendant replaces every coin in its envelope, and carries the whole collection inside the partition, no more to be seen or handled, except by the purchaser after the sale. Chairs are next placed in front of the partition, and these are gradually taken possession of by the parties interested.

At three o'clock sharp, the auctioneer takes his place with perhaps only some twenty or thirty gentlemen in front of him. If the attendance be not large it is, at least, select, for almost every one of these bnyers represents a large circle of wealthy customers whose orders have now to be

filled.

"Gentlemen," says the auctioneer, "we have now to sell sundry copper coins and medals; lot No. 1 in the Catalogue, what do you say? How much will you give for No. 1?" The audience perhaps is waiting, but the waiting tries the auctioneer's temper, and his voice is sharper. "Come gentlemen, let me have a bid. Be quick; speak it out."

At last some one speaks, and once the ice is broken, away they go. These sales usually occupy about three hours each day, during which time the coins are not handled by any one in the room, but immediately at

its close are delivered to their respective purchasers.

Such is the usual procedure at a coin sale. At one that took place on the 1st or 2d of February, in the Messrs. Bangs' room, under the direction of Mr. Cogan, whose health, we regret to say, hindered him from being present, the following prices were obtained:

## AMERICAN DOLLARS.

A fine electrotype forgery of the dollar of 1794 brought \$2.50. Genuine coins were sold as follows: 1795, flowing and fillet heads, each, \$2.12; 1796, \$2.37; 1797, seven stars facing, \$2.60; six stars facing, \$3.37; 1798, large eagle, \$1.60; small eagle, \$3.00; 1799, six stars

facing, \$1.30; five stars facing, \$3.12; 1800, \$2.25; 1801, \$2.50; 1803, \$2.37; 1841, \$1.30; 1844, \$2.12; 1847, \$2.37; 1851, a beautiful proof, \$34.50; 1855, \$5.50; 1856, \$2.37; 1857, \$2.75; 1863, \$2.00; 1867, \$2.10: 1873, \$2.10; 1839, proof Gobrecht dollar, \$35.00.

## HALF DOLLARS.

1794, \$3.00; 1796, \$19.00; 1797, \$14.00; 1801, \$2.15; 1802, \$2.00; 1803, \$3.12; 1805, 80c.; 1806, 70c.; 1807, \$1.10; 1808, \$1.30; 1809, \$1.10; 1811, \$1.37; 1812, \$1.10; 1813, \$1.00; 1815, \$3.00; 1824, \$1.00; 1836, \$2.00; 1841, \$1.20; 1851, \$1.85; 1852, \$2.40.

#### CENTS.

1793, wreath, \$8.00; poor liberty cap, \$4.00; 1794, \$5.50; 1795, thick planchet, \$1.25; thin planchet, \$9.25; 1796, liberty cap, \$2.12; fillet, \$1.75; 1797, \$4.60; 1798, \$1.10; 1799, \$15.00; 1801,  $\frac{1}{0.00}$  type, \$2.12; 1802, \$3.25; 1803, \$3.25; 1803,  $\frac{1}{10.0}$  on  $\frac{1}{0.00}$  type, \$2.75; 1804, broken die, \$10.50; 1805, \$1.90; 1806, \$1.10; 1807, \$1.20; 1809, \$4.50; 1811, over 1810, \$1.00; 1811, \$8.50; 1813, \$1.10; 1814, \$2.00; cross 4, \$1.75; 1817, \$2.75; 1823, \$2.50; 1827, \$1.00; 1828, \$1.00; 1829, \$2.00; 1833, \$1.60; 1839, \$1.25; 1842, large date, \$1.00; 1855, proof, \$2.00; 1857, small date, proof, \$3.50; nickel cent of 1856, \$3.00; nickel and bronze cents, from 1858 to 1873, 6 cents each.

## HALF CENTS.

1793, \$2.75; 1794, \$1.20; 1795, \$2.00; 1797, \$2.25: 1802, \$2.00; 1810, \$1.80; 1811, \$1.80; 1837, \$1.00.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Swedish copper dalers, 10c. each; James II., Gun money, 25c. each; William and Mary farthing, 35c.; shin plasters of 1837 and 1841, from 12c. to 50c. each; Queensland penny, 10c.; New Zealand, 10c.; Canadian medal, George II. head to left, \$1.00; New Haven medal, \$1.10; a large assortment of store cards in brass, copper and white metal, about 3c. each.

#### ROMAN COINS.

First brass of Antoninus Pius, Alexander Severus, Julia Mamæa, Maximinus and Gordianus, sold for about 30c. each; second brass of Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, &c., &c., about the same; silver denarii sold for 50c. each.

## SILVER AND OTHER MEDALS.

Chapulpetec, \$2.37; Presidency of U. S. Grant, the oceans united by railway, \$1.87; Channing, \$2.10; Holland and the United States, 1782, \$3.75; Baptism of John, \$2.80.

#### SILVER COINS.

Thaler of Christian, John George and Augustus, \$1.60; crown of Maria Theresa, \$1.60; 8 Reals of New Grenada, 80c.; Mexican dollar of Iturbide, 1823, \$2.15; Maximilian dollar, 1866, \$1.15; half dollar, \$1.05; centavo, \$2.40.

## ENGLISH SILVER.

Henry II. penny, 30c.; Edward I. penny, 35c.; Dublin penny, 70c.; Edward III. groat, 40c.; Henry V. groat, 80c.; Edward VI. shilling, \$1.80; Elizabeth shilling, 70c.; sixpence, \$1.20; Charles I. half crown, \$1.00; Charles II. pattern farthing, 75c.; Anna shilling, 75c.; George III. Pistrucci crown, \$3.00; half crown, \$1.00; George IV. Pistrucci crown, \$1.25.

#### CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

"General Washington, 1776," bust to right, &c., &c., 55c.; in white medal, 65c.; "Centennial Fountain," 80c.; Wood Satirical Centennial Medal, 40c.

#### POLITICAL AND OTHER MEDALS.

A large number of these went at very low prices, say from five to twenty-five cents.

## AMERICAN QUARTER DOLLARS.

1796, \$3.50; 1804, \$2.75; 1806, 1.05; 1807, \$1.60; 1815, \$4.00; 1820, \$1.75; 1822, \$2.00; 1828, \$2.50; 1841, \$1.50; 1853, without arrows, \$2.50; 1858, 80c.; 1863, 45c.; 1866, 80c.; 1868, 50c.; 1869, 50c.

#### DIMES.

1796, \$1.80; 1797, 13 stars, \$2.87; 1798, \$2.75; 1801, \$1.00; 1802, \$1.90; 1803, \$1.30; 1811, \$1.00; 1822, \$2.10; 1828, small date, 70c.; 1842, 30c.; 1846, 50c.; 1873, without arrows, 55c.

## HALF DIMES.

1794, \$2.40; 1795, \$3.00; 1796, \$1.90; 1797, 15 stars, \$3.75; 1801, \$2.50; 1803, \$2.25; 1805, \$2.90; 1837, 30c.; 1846, \$1.70; 1873, 40c.

#### THREE CENT PIECES.

1851–1854, 13c. ea.; 1855, 60c.

### PROOF SETS.

1858, \$10.25; 1859, \$3.25; 1873, \$5.00; 1876, \$3.60.

## BASE MONEY SETS.

1869, 40e.; 1870, 45e; 1872, 60e.; 1873, \$1.00; 1875, 30e.

## WASHINGTON PIECES.

1783, Liberty seated, \$1.00; 1791, large eagle, \$5.25; small eagle, \$7.25; 1792, Washington cent, \$17.50; Liberty and Security cent, \$2.12.

## COLONIAL COINS.

1652, Pine tree shilling, \$4.50; sixpence, \$2.05; Oak tree shilling, \$4.12; Oak tree twopence, \$2.00; Carolina elephant, \$17.00; Colonies Francoises, \$4.50; 1785, Vermont's Res Publica, \$5.25; 1787, Immunis Columbia, \$3.25; 1788, Massachusetts half cent, \$2.25; 1787, New York Excelsior cent, \$17.50; 1788, Nova Cæsarea cent, \$2.80; Kentucky cent, \$2.25.

A large amount of Continental paper money sold at from 10 to 70

cents apiece according to rarity and condition.

## A Bolivian Medalet.

A silver medalet was shown us lately with the following design:

Obverse: two heads bearded and facing left, the far one laureated; in front of this face is the name Melgarejo, and at the back of the head of the other one is Muñoz; the legend is A los Pacificadores de Bolivia. \* On the reverse: is the legend Canteria de Potosi Setiemere 5 De 1865. In the field, each word in a line is the dedication Alvalor y al talento, with nine stars below the last word. The edge is milled and the size 8.

# Answers to Correspondents.

J. F. W. wishes to know if any nickel 5 cent pieces were issued in 1867 with rays, and, if so, in what mouth did the coins without them appear. Ans.: There was, in 1867, a first issue of a few nickel 5 cent pieces with rays; the second and main issue was without them. The Mint authorities do not report the month in which the second issue was made.

L. B., Alleghany.—G.—R<sup>6</sup> 8<sup>8</sup>, S.—R. R<sup>4</sup>, Br.—C. R<sup>2</sup>, means: Gold coins are from the sixth to the eighth degree of rarity; silver are from the first to the fourth degree; bronze or brass from common to the second degree of rarity.

Numiskull.—The difference in the modes of placing the obverses and reverses of coins and medals on their respective planchets, so far as we

know, is simply a matter of taste or habit.

E. B. E.—1. American coins without any small letters below the designs on the reverses, come from Philadelphia, the headquarters of our National Mint. 2. Before the mint officers strike off the coins for common use, they strike off a limited number on burnished metal, be it gold, silver or copper, that reflects like a looking-glass. These are intended for collectors, and called proof pieces, are sold at the mint at a price considerably beyond their face value. 3. The rubbings show that your coin is a common Austrian copper coin of small value—a cent in fact.

II. II. S.—Our publishers will send catalogues of auction sales to all

who may desire to make bids through them.

# Crown of Ferdinand V. of Spain.



Apart from the well-known features of the portrait and the legend round it on the obverse of the above illustration, the Arms of Aragon on the crowned shield of the reverse, proclaim the crown to be of Spanish origin and of the earliest date. The legend reads, obverse—Ferdinandus Rex Dei Gracia arragoniensis, and on the reverse, Triunfator et Catolicus cristianis imus—Most Christian conqueror and Catholic.

Ferdinand, one of whose crowns we engrave above, was one of the most illustrious of the monarchs that have occupied the Spanish throne. The dominion of the Moors in Spain may be said to have commenced with the battle of Xeres, in 711, A. D. The Christians, though vanquished were not exterminated, and soon laid the foundations of the future Kingdom of Asturias. Before the ninth century, this territory was increased by the additions of Galicia and portions of the future kingdoms of Leon and of Castile. During the ninth century, the kingdom of Navarre was established. In the tenth century, Castile, an offshoot from Leon, was founded subsequently becoming the most influential of all these monarchies, especially after its remain in 1230, A. D., with Leon. In the eleventh century, the kingdom of Aragon was founded and soon became a maritime power. Its fleets scorred the Mediterranean and the conquest of Naples, Sicily and other borders of the Mediterranean followed.

Castile and Aragon now became the leading powers in resisting the Moorish masters of the Peninsula. On the 16th, July, 1212, A. D., there was fought one of the bloodiest battles that ever took place even on Spanish soil. The allied forces of Castile, Aragon, Leon, Navarre and Portugal, met the Moors on the plains of Tolosa, with the loss to the latter of 100,000 killed and 50,000 prisoners. The Moorish power was now broken and when the Moorish kingdom of Granada became tributary

to Castile, the day of its domination was over.

The daughter of Henry IV. of Castile, being illegitimate, he was succeeded by his sister Isabel, the last sovereign of that kingdom, for in 1469, she married Ferdinand II, of Aragon when their respective kingdoms became united.

Ferdinand, the Catholic, son of John II. of Aragon and Navarre, was born in 1452. He married in 1469, Isabella, sister of Henry IV. of Castile. Notwithstanding her marriage, Isabella remained queen of Castile in her own right and continued to exercise in her own name all authority, allowing her husband only to attach his signature to the decrees and to unite his Arms with hers. Ferdinand's reign was a succession of brilliant military victories, and was well supported by the Queen and the famous Cardinal Ximenes. The year 1492 was the most important of his reign, witnessing the discovery of the New World by Columbus, the glory of whose expedition belongs, however, to Isabella rather than to Ferdinand. The same year was distinguished by the fall of Granada and the final overthrow of the Moorish power.

Ferdinand was a fierce enemy of all opponents of the Church of Rome, and having established the Inquisition in 1480, banished from Spain both the Jews and the Moors, in acknowledgment of which the Pope conferred

on him the title of The Catholic.

Ferdinand was as successful abroad as at home, defeating the Portugese monarch, wresting Naples from the French, capturing a number of cities in Africa, conquering the kingdom of Navarre. Dying in 1516, A. D., he was succeeded by his illustrious grandson, Charles V., Emperor of Germany.





TWO REAL PIECES OF FERDINAND AND ISABELLA.

On the obverse of the above we have in the first and third quarters the arms of Leon and Castile, in the second and fourth those of Aragon. The pomegranate at the base being the arms of Granada. The legend on the obverse reads, FERNANDUS REX ET HELISA, continued on the reverse, D. G. REX ET REGINA CASTILLE LEGIO A, the device being a bow or a yoke with a bundle of arrows. The mint mark B denoting Barcelona.

# Mexican Copper Issues.

Last January we inserted a list of a few Mexican coppers and asked any of our readers, who were possessed of such, to send us their lists. Since then we have had so many brought under our notice that we think it better, that, in place of publishing such lists separately, we should com-

bine them all, so as to furnish a full account of the issues of Mexicans and to reuder our statements as complete as possible, will re-print a few lines from the Journal.

In 1810, as is known, Hidalgo, a Mexican priest, commenced that resistance to Spanish rule, which ended in 1821, in the establishment of Mexican Independence. During this period silver coins were issued by the patriots, of which we shall speak again. Copper coins, so far as we know, were not issued during all this period except the copper dollars of Morelos of 1813, and these were probably pieces of necessity rather than regular issues. After the effecting of her independence, Mexico continued to issue silver coins until 1829, when the earliest of her copper coins were issued. While we speak of the coins of Mexico, our readers must remember that that country is a Republic and consists of twenty Sovereign States, as follows:

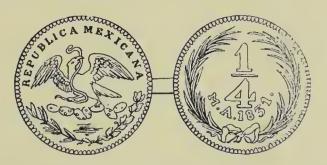
Agnos, Calicutas, Campeachy, Chiapas, Chihnahua, Coahuila, Colima, Durango, Guanajuato or Guanaxuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, Nuevo Leon, Oajaca, Puebla, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Talasco, Tamanlipas, Tlaxcala, Vera Cruz,

Yncatan, and Zacatecas.

We are not able to say whether each of these States has issued a copper coinage in its own name, but taking the above list of States in order, present to our readers the following as having come under our notice. The denominations we may premise are the *quartilla*,—as large as our English penny; the  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a real called the *centavo*; the  $\frac{1}{8}$  or *octavo*, and the  $\frac{1}{16}$ :

## Mexico.

Centavo, but as large as a quartilla; obverse: eagle standing on a cactus; leg.: REPUBLICA MEXICANA; reverse: large \(\frac{1}{4}\) in the centre of the field with M A 1829 below, all inclosed in palm branches. A similar design, but with slight variations is found on the centavo of 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835 and 1836. In all these years the size was that of the usual centavo, and in 1831 the metal was brass.



In 1842 a different design was used; obverse: a female figure crowned with feathers and seated, faces right, with fasces and axe behind her; leg.: LIBERTAD in front of the face, and in exergue in small characters, L. RO

VIRA F. reverse: a thick wreath inclosing octavo de Real 1842 in three lines, and on the edge REPUBLICA MEXICANA.

In 1864, the Emperor Maximilian changed the design as follows: obverse: a crowned eagle on cactus; leg.: imperio mexicano; reverse: a

wreath enclosing 1 centavo 1864 M in three lines.

In 1869, the design was again changed; obverse: an eagle standing erect; leg.: Republica Mexicana; reverse: wreath inclosing un centavo 1869 M in four lines. A similar design was used in 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1874. On another centavo of 1876, the reverse legend, in four lines, is un centavo 1876 n. v. from the mint of Culiacan.

Octavo: The design, obverse and reverse, as on the centavo except that on the reverse  $\frac{1}{8}$  occurs in place of  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and issued in the years 1830, 1833, 1835 and 1836.

One-sixteenth: Design similar to last except  $\frac{1}{16}$  in place of  $\frac{1}{8}$ , and issued in 1833.

## Chihuahua.

Centavo; obv: In centre of the field, a unde figure of an Indian with bow and arrow; leg. Estado Libre de Chinuanua: reverse: a thick wreath in oval form inclosing \(\frac{1}{4}\) 1833 in two lines. Centavos of similar designs, but with distinct variations, were issued in 1846, 1855 and 1856.

In 1866 a new design was employed, taking the design of the figure seated and facing right, that appeared on the Mexican centavo of 1842. Chihuahna placed at the back of the head the words, E. CHIHA, leaving the LIBERTAD in front of the face, and erasing from the exergue the designer's name, the wreath on the reverse containing, in three lines, \$\frac{1}{4}\$ DE REAL 1866.

# Durango.

Octavo: obverse, 8º de real on a centre slightly raised, round the border estado durango, 1833; reverse: the usual Mexican device of the eagle standing on a cactus with republica mexicana.

#### Guanaxuato.

Octavo: a small brass coin as large as a nickel cent; obverse: female figure seated facing left with cornucopia beside her; leg.: ESTADO LIBRE DE GUANAJUATO, and in exergne un octavo; reverse: a small liberty cap with LIBERTAD on its band, in the middle of a wreath of clouds from which rays go out in all directions; outside the rays the date 1829.

Quartilla: as large as an English penny; obverse: eagle on cactus; leg.: EST: LIB: DE GUANAXUATO 1856; in exergne CUARTILLA; reverse: an oval shield with two hands, one holding a hammer and the other a chisel; above the shield a small liberty cap with rays below it omnia vincir LABOR with branches enclosing all; brass. Another in copper, exactly similar but without a date.

Octaro: Size of copper cent; obverse: eagle as before with legend followed by date 1856, and octavo in the exergue; reverse: nuclianged. Same design was used in 1857, but the metal changed to brass.

## Jalisco.

Centavo: Size of copper cent; obverse: in the centre of the field a large flag with bow and arrows at the base of the staff; leg.: ESTADO LIBRE DE JALISCO; in exer. 1829; reverse: female figure seated facing left, holding in her right hand liberty pole with cap; leg.: \* un \* QUARTO \* A similar design was used in 1833 and 1862.

Octavo, 1835, 1861.

## San Luis Potosi.

Centavo; Obverse: a female figure seated with quiver of arrows over her left shoulder, a crown of feathers on her head, and in her right hand a small trident with liberty cap; leg., Mexico libre; exergue empty; reverse: an open book surmounted by \(\frac{1}{4}\) all inclosed in branches; leg., ESTADO LIBRE DE SAN LUIS POTOSI; in exergue, 1850. A similar design was used in 1859, 1860 and 1862.

A different design was employed later: obverse: erect eagles standing on cactus; leg., LIBERTAD Y REFORMA; reverse: a wreath inclosing  $\frac{1}{4}$  surmounted by a liberty cap in the midst of rays; leg., ESTADO LIBRE Y so-

BERANO DE S. L. POTOSI, with date 1867.

## Sinaloa.

Centavo; Obverse: small head of Liberty within branches; leg., ESTADO LIBRE Y SOBERANO DE SINALOA; reverse: branches tied within a bow and inclosing \( \frac{1}{4} \) DE REAL 1864. A similar design was used in 1865, 1866, 1874 and 1876.

#### Sonora.

Quartilla; obverse: female figure sitting upright and holding in her left hand liberty pole and cap; leg., una cuartilla de real 1859; reverse: a long bodied eagle with wings slightly raised, standing on a cactus, and holding a serpent in his beak and right talon; leg., esta libe y sobode sonora.

A similar design appears on the quartilla of 1861.

## Zacatecas.

Quartilla; brass; obverse: in the center of the field, a conical object like a pyramid, with trees beside it and a book lying at the base; leg., EST. LIB. FED. DE ZACATECAS 1827; in exergne, QUARTILLA; reverse: Liberty coming down from heaven with liberty pole and cap over his left shoulder; in exergne, the turrets of a town with flag flying. A similar design was used in 1830, 1832, 1847, 1862, 1863.

Octavo; brass; obverse design and reverse as before, but with dates 1830, 1836, 1852 and 1859.

Octavo; brass; obverse: design as before; leg., DEPARTAMENTO DE ZACATECAS 1836; in exergue, octavo; reverse design as before.

## Touch Pieces.

Among the strange and superstitious beliefs of past ages, was that of the power of royalty to cure certain diseases by laying the hand on the afflieted person,—touching them. The belief was of course founded on the miraeulous cures of the Scriptures as wrought by Christ, or those to whom he gave the power of doing so. French writers of the Middle Ages claim this power for the Kings of that country, alleging that in 481 A. D. Clovis received from Heaven the power of euring the King's evil or scrofula by the touch. In 814, Louis I. is said to have added the sign of the cross to the ceremonial of touching. As might be expected, French writers assert that their monarchs alone possessed this power, and that it descended to them by hereditary right and by sacred unction. While Francis I. was held as a prisoner in Spain, he still it was said, possessed and exercised this power, a proof, as his subjects held, that Heaven regarded him with favor, and that therefore his enemies must be its enemies also. Philip I., 1060 A. D., lost the power because of the irregularities of his life, while Philip of Valois, is said, to have cured 1,400 people of scrofula by his royal touch. In 1686, Louis XIV. touched 1,600 persons on Easter Monday alone, accompanying his action with the words, LE ROY TE TOUCHE, DIEU TE GUERISSE: The King touches thee, may God cure thee. On being touched, every Frenchman received fifteen sons, and every foreigner received thirty. This practice of touching was followed by the French Kings down to the year 1776.

In England the practice of touching by the King for the evil goes back certainly to Edward the Confessor, 1042 A. D. Speaking on the subject, William of Malmesbnry, referring to Edward, affirms that "from him it has descended as a hereditary miracle upon all his successors." Malmesbnry lived about 1140 A.D., and tells us of many miracles wrought by Edward, of which writers who were contemporaneous with the King, say nothing There is, therefore, considerable room for questioning the accuracy of his information.

In 1272, Edward I. exercised this power, bestowing on those touched, a small gold coin or medal as an annulet.

In the reign of Edward II., medical writers of the highest standing included among their remedies for extreme cases of scrofula, resort to the King to be touched, and it is said that the value of the gold coins given away to persons on being touched, amounted to £3,000 a year.

In 1348, Bradwardine, Archbishop of Canterbury, gave his testimony to the reality of the cures effected by touching, and appealed to every

incredulous person to come and be an eye witness of the truth.

During the troubled reigns of the Henrys IV., V., VI., Sir John Fortescue, Chief Justice in the time of Henry IV., and Chancellor in that of Henry VI., in a defense of the claim of the House of Lancaster to the throne, represented the practice of touching for the evil as one, from time immemorial, exercised by the kings of England, and that these received the power at the moment of their anointing with oil in the cere-

mony of coronation.

In the time of Henry VII. the practice became constant of presenting a gold coin or medal to those that were touched. The coin given appears to have been the Angel Noble, bearing on the obverse the figure of Michael the Archangel standing with both feet on the dragon and piercing him through the mouth with a spear, the upper end of which terminated in a cross crosslet. On the reverse is a figure of a ship and the royal arms, with the legend, Per cruce. Tva. salva nos Xre. Rede., contracted for: By thy cross, O Christ, Redeemer, save us. In the time of Mary, this legend was altered to A. Dno. factv. Est istud z est mirable. In ocul nris., contracted for: This is the doing of the Lord, and it is marvellous in our eyes.

Elizabeth touched very extensively, through disliking the custom. More than once, indeed, she refused to comply with the popular wish, saying to the people, that "God only could enre them of their diseases."

James I., as might be expected from his high views of the royal

prerogative, very freely touched rich and poor.

Charles I., in place of a gold coin, gave a silver one to those he touched, while the Parliament, in 1647, sought to dissuade the people

from the superstition altogether.

In the State Paper Office in London there are nearly a dozen different proclamations issued by Charles I. in reference to this touching, giving directions as to the season of the year when the people were to come to be touched, the conditions to be observed before they should come, and such like matters.

In no reign, however, was touching so extensively practised as in that of the merry monarch, Charles II. Frauds were not unfrequently attempted for the sake of the gold piece, persons presenting themselves more than once. The medals had obverse as before, with legend, sold Deo Gloria; while on the reverse is the ship and Car. II. D. G. M. B. Fr. et Hib. Rex.

James II. and Queen Ann also touched for the evil; but with the accession of the House of Brunswick the practise of touching ceased, and believers in its efficacy are now nowhere found.

These Touch pieces may be considered as medals or counters, and

specimens are to be found in the British Museum.

# The Copper Coinage of England.

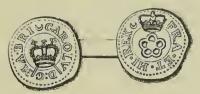
The adoption by a country, which may long have used gold or silver for its metallic enrrency, of a baser metal for that purpose indicates a great change in the scale of values. Such a change took place in England in the reign of Elizabeth, when tokens, of the nominal value of farthings and half-pennies, were issued very largely by private persons, some of which were of lead others of tin, or latten, that is tinned iron, and some even of leather. The loss sustained through these by the community, led to the proposal that tokens of base silver should be issued by the royal authority. Elizabeth, however, at first rejected the idea in her usual emphatic manner, but afterwards it seems, consented to it. A State Proclamation was therefore drawn up, announcing that all private tokens would be illegal by the feast of All Saints (1576?), and that on the same date, the crown would issue half-pennies (of 24 grains weight) and farthings (of 12 grains weight) of pure copper. This Proclamation was, however, never issued. Dies indeed were prepared, and a few pattern pieces of the half-penny both in silver and in copper were struck, but it is unknown whether the dies of the farthing were ever used.

James I. succeeded Elizabeth in 1603, and in 1613 issued a Proclamation, in which he referred at length to the lead coins called farthing tokens that were in circulation, and announced the conferring on Lord Harrington, of a patent to make copper farthings for use "within the realms of England and Ireland, and the Dominion of Wales." These coins, it was stated, would not be forced on those declining to receive them, and should have on the one side two sceptres crossed under a diadem, and on the other, a harp crowned with the kings title, abbreviated or in full, Jacobus dei gratia magnæ britanniæ franciæ et inberniæ rex. Of these there are several varieties; one has Jaco between the sceptres and over the crown; another has a rose in that position, with Jaco to the right. As these pieces were widely counterfeited, it is im-

possible to distinguish between the gennine and the false.

In 1625, Charles I. anthorized the Duchess of Richmond and Sir Francis Crane to issue farthing tokens for the next seventeen years. These were to be made of copper, similar in style to those of James I. and inscribed, abbreviated or in full, carolus dei gratia magnæ britanniæ franciæ et inberniæ rex, each to weigh six grains. These pieces were soon so extensively counterfeited, that in 1633 the die sinkers and forgers of these counterfeits were fined £100 a piece, set on the pillory at Cheapside, thence whipped through the streets to old Bridewell, and there kept at hard labor, being released only on giving bail for their good behavior. In 1635, because of the frequent counterfeiting, it was ordered that while copper should be still the metal employed, a small piece of brass should be inserted in the centre of those issued by the crown. During the same year a crowned rose appeared in place of the harp on the reverse.

In 1648, the Commonwealth was established. A copper coinage was soon afterwards proposed, and a few pattern pieces are known, bearing the dates 1649 and 1651. In 1654, pewter farthings appeared, each weighing a quarter of an ounce. Two varieties exist, the first having a shield bearing a cross; above, what appears to be a wreath enclosing the



The legend is  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce of fine pewtr. Reverse, shield with harp, with a wreath of laurel above; leg., FOR NECESSARY CHANGE. On each side is a beaded circle. The second type is almost similar, but having a sun over the centre of the reverse, with its rays reaching to the inner circle.

It is not likely, however, though these pieces speedily became current, that they were issued by the Government. On the contrary, it may safely be inferred that they were a private enterprize, because in the same year a proclamation called attention to them as being unauthorized, since the Council had the question of issning pieces of such a value still under consideration.

Under the brief Protectorate of Richard Cromwell, there were no issues of farthings. A proposal, indeed, to issue a copper farthing, to be current in England, Scotland and Ireland, was agreed to, but no action

was taken in the matter.

In 1660, the Restoration took place and Charles II. ascended the throne. In 1665, a copper coinage of halfpence and farthings was projected, and some pattern pieces struck off. On the obverse was the King's bust laureated facing left, with legend, CAROLUS A CAROLA. On the reverse is a figure of Britannia seated also facing left, with legend QUATUOR MARIA VINDICO, and in the exergue, BRITANNIA. The farthings had the date 1665 under the King's bust, while the halfpennies were without date.



In 1672, there took place the first legal issue of English copper money. Private and worthless tokens had become so numerous that the Government was compelled, in order to protect the community, to meet a popular want by the issue of copper coins. The halfpennies were precisely similar to the pattern pieces of 1665, except that the legend on the reverse was replaced by the simple word, BRITANNIA.

The date appeared in the exergue of the reverse both of the halfpence and of the farthings. The dies for these coins were engraved by Roettier, and the features of Britannia are said to have been copied from those of the much-admired Arabella Stewart, afterwards Duchess of Richmond.

In 1684, farthings of tin were issued by the Royal Mint, similar to the copper half-penny, but without the date. To render their counterfeiting difficult, a copper stud was fastened in the center, and around the edge was the legend NOMM ORVM FAMVLVS, 1684. As the King died on the 6th February, 1684, these farthings must have been struck very early in the year

In 1685, James II succeeded his brother, and issued in 1685 a tin farthing having a laureated bust of the King to right in armor, with legend Jacobys secunds; on the reverse a figure of Britannia seated with legend BRITANNIA. In 1687 a tin half-penny was issued with similar device, the King's bust, however, being draped with a copper stud or plug

inserted in the center of the coin.



On the abdication of James II, in 1688, the crown was bestowed on William of Orange, James' son-in-law, who reigned in union with his wife Mary, eldest daughter of the deposed monarch. In 1689, tin half-pennies and farthings were issued having the usual copper plug, and bearing, facing left, the heads of the King, lanreated in armor, and of the Queen, with drapery over her shoulders, with legend gyllelmys et maria, with and without dates, 1689–1691, in exergue; on the reverse is the figure of Britannia, with legend britannia, while on the edge nymmory famylys and date. Farthings of similar metal and device were issued in 1690, 1691 and 1692, the dates being always in the exergue and on the edge. With this last year the issue of tin money in England ceased; hereafter, no metal but copper being used down to 1860, when bronze was introduced. In 1694, a copper coinage of half-pennies and farthings appeared, in device precisely similar to that of the

tin, but with the date 1694 in the exergue and with the edge perfectly plain.



Queen Mary died in 1695, when her bust was removed from the coinage. The half-pennies and farthings bear the King's bust as before, with legend gulielmys terrivs, and on the reverse Britannia with BRITANNIA. The dates run from 1695 to 1701 inclusive, and are found sometimes in the exergue, and sometimes following the legend.



On the death of William, in 1702, he was succeeded by his sister-inlaw, Anne, second daughter of James II. The copper coinage of this reign was limited to farthings. Dean Swift, through whose vigorous "Draper Letters" the Wood coinages in Ireland had been killed, proposed that the current coins should be medallic in their style, with the design changed every year. Had this been agreed to, the English coinage would have been a magnificent storehouse of history, and given ample scope for the highest artistic taste and mechanical skill the nation possessed. The project was too grand and poetic, however, to be acceptable to such persons as generally preside over mints, and the stereotyped device was con-On the obverse is a draped bust of the queen to left, her hair ornamented with pearls, and legend ANNA DEI GRATIAM. On the reverse, Britannia seated with legend BRITANNIA and date 1714 in the exergue. There were a number of pattern pieces of different designs prepared, some of which are searce. It is almost needless to say that there is no foundation for the absurd, yet very prevalent notion, that only three Queen Anne's farthings exist, and that each is worth £1,000 sterling! The rarest of the pattern farthings is not worth more than a thousand mills, and the piece we have described can easily be had for half that sum.

## Coins of Ancient Gaul.

BY J. WILLIAMSON.

To the Roman Period, Europe is indebted for her modern culture, yet there was a civilization of a comparatively high order among some of the peoples of Western Europe, long before Rome added their territories to her domains. This civilization is evidenced by the use of coined money—money of fixed values, and bearing national devices and inscriptions. Such money or coins circulated to a considerable extent in Spain, Ganl and in Britain. Probably also in other countries, but if so, this volume of their national records seems to have been lost forever to the world, through the complete destruction of all monuments of national life, first by the legions and afterwards by the laws of Rome. Numismatists have, therefore, been limited in their studies chiefly to the coins of the countries named.

In considering, then, the coins of early Gaul, we can easily form a first-class or division out of those that are evidently of Greek origin—such as the coins of the Phocean Massilia and other Greek towns, or settlements that are found on its southeastern shores. Of these places Massilia, now Marseilles, was the most important, and issued a large number of coins in silver and in brass. As yet there are no well anthenticated

Massilian coins in gold.

It is said, that about the seventh century before the Christian Era, a colony of Greeks from Phoeis came to the shores of the Setobrige, in Southern Ganl, and there, thanks to the hospitality of the natives, established themselves in peace. Friendly relationships existing between the settlement and the mother country, other bands of colonists soon followed, till at length the Ligureans and the Gauls, alarmed at the rapid enlargement of the Greek city, attempted to arrest its growth. The effort was in vain; the time for doing so had gone by. The Massiliotes triumphed over the Gauls, and their strength was soon afterwards greatly increased by the arrival of a large number of their countrymen from Ionia, driven thence by Cyrns about 540 B. C., and bringing with them all the higher Asiatic Greek sciences and refinement. Massilia now allied itself with Rome, then growing into greatness, and succeeded Carthage as a commercial metropolis. Rome, however, wishing to rule over Ganl, subsequently attacked Massilia, which, in the first century B. C., lost a portion of its independence and became merely a Gallo-Roman city.

The coins of Massilia and of the Greek settlements generally have

been arranged into classes as follows:

1st. Those struck between the planting of the Colony and the arrival of the Ionic emigrants, having an obverse an animal head, such as the seal, the lion, the griffon, and on the reverse, the indent of the punch. These are in silver and smaller in size than our silver three cent pieces.

2d. Those struck between the Ionic migration and the middle of the

on obverse with different reverses, such as the indent, a crab, or a wheel. The helmeted head of Apollo is supposed to refer to his having become a second tutelary deity to Massilia when contending with the native tribes of Gaul, or to denote Apollo, the patron of sailors, Aneas, Ulysses, the Dioschri, all having had a similar head dress. The wheel is considered to be a symbol of the disc placed on the tripod at Delphis, by means of which the prophetess gave her oracular responses.

3d. Those struck between the middle of the 6th century, B. C., and the age of Pericles, with Apollo's head to right without the helmet. Ma-Mass-Massa or some other portion of the name Massilia now appears on either the obverse or reverse of the coins. The coins of Lacydon—

the port of Massilia, belong to this period.

4th. Those struck in the time of Alexander the Great, oboles with Apollo's head to left, drachms, with head of Diana to right, with lion on reverse. There are letters in the exergue, indicating perhaps successive issues. On the oboles, microscopic characters have been discovered on the beard of Apollo, supposed to be the names of the engravers. This was the golden age of Massilian art.

5th. Those struck after the close of the Alexandrine age down to the first century, B. C. Of these coins, the style is inferior and the metal less pure. Diana appears on the coins with diadem, bow and arrows over her shoulder. The field of the drachms is covered with letters, symbols and monograms. Bronze money now makes its appearance, with head of Apollo, and on reverse, a bull butting.

6th. Those struck in the early part of the first century, B.C. Head of Minerva, with eagle on the reverses of the dioboles; the tripod on the

bronze pieces.

7th. Those struck between the later portion of the first century and the early years of the Roman Empire. Head of Minerva or of Diana, having on the reverses, a galley, a caducens, clasped hands or a dolphin. Sometimes the dolphin appears with a bull and Apollo with a lion.

# Types or Devices.

Apollo, whose head appears on the coins of Massilia as the God of Navigation, and the protector of the port Lacydon, was specially honored in Ionia, see the coins of Clarus, Colophon, Magnesia and Miletus.

DIANA was the great Goddess of Ephesus, the chief city of Iona. It is said that the temple sacred to Diana, which existed in Massalia, was

called Ephesium

MINERVA had acted as the protector of the Massiliotes in their wars with the Gauls. Her likeness is also found on the money of the Ionian Phocis.

The secondary types are the seal in allusion to the name of the mother country. The lion and the griffon are also found on the coins of Phocis and other Ionian towns. The crab is the symbol of Diana of Ephesus; the bull butting of Apollo. The galley, caduceus and clasped hands refer to the commerce or alliances of Massilia. The wheel, as we have already said, refers to the disc by means of which the priestess of Delphi gave her replies. This wheel, we may observe, is frequently found as a secondary type on Gallic money. The reason is simply because Bel. Belius, Bal, or Baal, the representative of the Druid philosophy, and religion was the Phænician name of the Greek or Roman Apollo, so that the symbols of Apollo would naturally be oftentimes found among a people subject as the Gauls and ancient British were, to the Druids.

## Our Silver Three-cent Pieces.

The coinage of these tiny coins was first authorized by Act of Congress, March 3, 1851, which required them to be composed of three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper. The Act of March 3, 1853, changed the fineness to 900 parts of silver and 100 parts of copper.

## Coin Sale.

Sometimes we have had such a rush of coin sales as to send prices down by the run, for however much collectors may wish to enlarge their treasures, there are limits beyond which very few can pass. During the present season there have been, however, but few sales; we suppose the low prices that are given, leading gentlemen that might otherwise have been willing to dispose of their collections, to hold over for the better times that are coming. Last month there was but one sale in New York, conducted on March 8th and 9th in the Clinton Hall Rooms, and under the direction of Mr. Wm. Strobridge, whose personal absence was much regretted and to whom all his friends wish the speedy recovery of his enfeebled eyesight. A number of the pieces were of no special value and prices ruled low, while for those of interest, fair prices were readily given.

## AMERICAN CENTS.

1793, wreath, good, \$4.00; poor, 75c; 1794, 80c; 1795, 60c; 1796, 55c; 1804, broken die, \$3.25; 1809, 65c; 1855, flying eagle, 85c; 1793, chain, good, \$8.00; 1797, fine, \$5.25; 1816, \$2.10; 1828, \$2 25; 1833, fine, \$1.00; 1837, 60c; 1843, \$1.55; 1844, 50c; 1845, 60c.

## DOLLARS.

1794, \$18.00; 1795, fillet head, \$3.12; flowing hair, \$2.12; 1796,

\$2.75; 1797, six stars, \$2.25; 1798, small eagle, \$3.50; large eagle, \$1.-20; 1799, six stars, \$1.75; five stars, \$4.00; 1800, \$2.50; 1801, \$2.00; 1802, \$2.62; 1803, \$1.75; 1804, altered date, \$3.25; 1836, flying eagle, \$6.25; (proof), \$4.00; 1838, \$24.50; 1839, \$10.50; 1841, \$1.60, and down to 1851, about \$1.20 ea.; 1851, (proof), \$2.00; 1852, \$25.50; 1854, \$2.00; 1853, \$2.00; 1854, \$3.70; 1855, \$3.05; 1856, \$2.55; 1857, \$3.00; 1861 and 1862, \$1.50 ea.

## HALF DOLLARS.

1794, \$2.75; 1795, 90c; 1796, \$10.25; 1797, \$15.00; 1801, \$2.30; 1802, \$2.10; 1803, 70c; 1805, and 6, \$1.00 ea; 1815, \$1.00.

## QUARTER DOLLARS.

1796, \$5.00; 1804, 60e; 1805, 40e; 1806, 80e; 1807, 35e; 1815, \$7.50; 1818, \$1.50; 1819, 75e; 1820, \$1.55; 1858, 60e; 1868, 60e; 1873, (proof), 60e.

#### DIMES.

1796, \$2.10; 1805, '(proof), \$3.60; 1807, 77½c; 1809, \$1.30; 1820, 80c; 1821, 75c; 1827, (proof), 77½c; 1839, 50c; 1856, (proof), 65c; 1858, (proof), 45c.

## HALF DIMES.

1794, \$3,87½; 1795, \$2,10; 1800, 55c; 1803, \$3.10; 1829, (proof), 30c.

TWENTY CENT PIECE, 1875, 30c; THREE CENTS, 6 to 10 cents ea.

#### PROOF SETS.

1858, \$11.50; another, \$13.00; 1859, \$4.00; 1860, \$3.50; 1861, \$4.25; 1862, \$3.30; 1863, and 1864, \$3.50 ea; 1865-6-7-9 and 70, \$3.-25ea; 1873, old style \$6.00; new style \$4.75.

## GOLD COINS.

1795, half eagle, \$5.75; Bechtlers 5 dollars, N. Carolina gold, \$6.75; Bechtler "250," \$4.75; Bechtlers "1 Dol." \$1.10; Oregon Exchange Company, 1849, 5 D., \$8.50; 1802, quarter eagle, \$5.00; 1805, quarter eagle, \$3.30; 1821 quarter eagle (proof), \$19.50; 1821 half eagle, \$12.-12; 1823, half eagle, \$6.50; 1861, double eagle, \$22.25.

A very interesting portion of the coins sold consisted of a number of valuable pieces that were recently disposed of at the Stentz sale and were now resold. Among these the more important were the silver Pound piece of Charles I. of 1642, \$30.00; another, same year, \$38.00; another of 1643, \$32.00; and a very fine and rare one of 1644, from Oxford, \$61.00; Crown of Cromwell struck in tin, \$11.00; while a duplicate brought only \$2.50; an oval medallion of Simon's, struck after the Battle of Dunbar, \$5.50; Proof Bank token of 1811, \$2.50; Pattern crown of 1826, \$4.00; Japanese gold obang, a thin oval piece of gold 6 x 6 inches cast, with the upper surface corrugated, and said to contain

67 gold dollars, brought only \$53.50; A large number of double thalers of different German States of the middle ages, many very fine, averaged, \$2.50 to \$3.00ea.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Pine tree shilling, \$6.50; Three pence, \$3.25; NON VI VIRTUTE VICI cent NEO-EBORACENSIS 1786, \$25.00; large eagle cent 1791, \$3.71; small eagle, \$7.50; Talbot Album and Lee, \$1.50; Castorland token silver, \$6.25; Rosa Americana farthing 1722, \$2.25; the Robinson medal in bronze, \$2.75; in silver, \$19.50.

#### COIN SALE.

We understand that Mr. Cogan expects to have a large sale of valuable coins about the middle of April. Some copies of the catalogue have been forwarded to our publishers, who will send them to persons at a distance on application.

## Answers to Correspondents.

A correspondent in St. Louis, Mo., wishes us to give space in the Journal to the coins of German cities, Bishops, Dakes and Princes, adding that the topic will repay as, since there are some forty varieties of the thaler of William the First of Prussia, alone. The reason thas given for taking ap German coins is the very reason why we shrink from doing so, in the manner our correspondent desires. The changes of German lordships have been so countless and so varied, that is anterly impossible to give anything like a full description of German coins, except in a numismatic cyclopedia. Besides, how many of our readers would thank as for discussing the merits of the forty varieties of a single coin, of a single king, of a single state? At the same time, we claim that German coins do receive very considerable attention in our pages, and get their turn of space along with those of other lands.

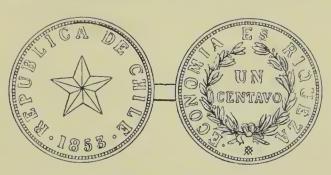
The coin whose description has been sent us, may be read thus: The Arms are those of Bavaria; the date, 1752, was one of the years of the reign of Charles Joseph Theodore of Bavaria, Denx-Ponts and Sultzbach, Count Elector of the Palatine of the Rhine—the elder branch of the Bavarian family—the younger possessing the dukedom of Bavaria itself. We thus account for the Arms: the initials, J theo car do Bav do, Joseph Theodore Carolus dei gratia Bavaria dux, and the date. On the reverse, the letters, EP ET PRIN LEO DUX B M F C L H, are the abbreviated form of Episcopus et Princips Leo Dux Bulencio Marchio Franciae Coloniensis Lothaimgice Hohenlohe. The crozier supporting the shield shows that the coin is an Episcopal piece, and the legend presents us with the titles of the Archbishop of Cologne. It has, therefore, probably been issued by some church, that in civil matters was subject to Bavaria, and in ecclesiastical to the Archbishopric of Cologne.

# A Few South American Coins. Chili.

1. Centavo. Obv.: Large star in the centre of the field with legend, Republica de Chili. In exergue, 1853. Rev. wreath enclosing the words un centavo. Legend reads economia es riqueza. In exergue a kind of eight-pointed star from two squares being placed on each other.

2. ½ Centavo. Obv.: Similar design, but reduced in size. Rev.: The wreath encloses MEDIO CENTAVO, and the figure in the exergne is only one

square.



### Venezuela.

1. Centavo. Obv.: Large female head with liberty cap, having on the band over the forehead Libertad; legend reads Republica de Venezuela. Rev.: A wreath inclosing 1 Centavo, 1852, in three lines.

2. ½ Centavo. Obv.: Similar design, but reduced in size. Rev.: Wreath

as before, but inclosing  $\frac{1}{2}$  Centavo, 1843, in three lines.

#### Caraccas.

Obv.: A monogram surmounting  $\frac{1}{4}$ , which has short branches on either side. Rev.: In center of field a lion (Spain), and on a shield a fleur de lis (Anjou) surmounted by a crown; legend, and de 1818, Caraccas.

2. Similar coin, but with date, 1821.

### Honduras.

1. 8 Real. Obv.: in the centre, sun rising at the left over five mountain peaks, the rays filling all the field. Legend on a border, moneda provisionar del estado de honduras.\* Rev.: a tree standing with 8 on the one side, and R. (for real) on the other. Legend on a border, libre crezca fecundo. In the exergue, T. 1856. G.

2. 4 Real. Obv.: design as before, but reduced; legend, Mon. Provisionar delest. De hond.\* Rev.: as before, with 4. on the one side, and R.

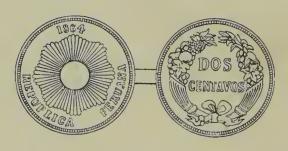
on the other side of the tree.

#### Peru.

1. Two centavo. (Nickel.) Obv.: snn with rays; above is the date, 1864, and the legend below reads REPUBLICA PERUANA. Rev.: two

cornucopias joined and tied with ribbon, enclosing Dos CENTAVOS in two lines.

2. One centavo. (Nickel.) Design as before but reduced, with date 1863. Rev.: as before, with un centavo in two lines.



### A few French Colonial Coins.

It is not easy to say, on which of two distinct plans we had better arrange a collection of coins; we may for instance, take a particular country, as a territory, and then, keep by themselves all the coins that at any time, have been issued in connection with it, even though, owing to a change of rulers, the coins may sometimes belong properly to the issues of another people. Acting on this plan, we include in our list of American coins, the silver issues of both Maryland and Massachusetts, of two hundred years ago, and the French Louisiana coppers of last century. Or, we may view that same country as a government, and classify, according to their respective localities, all the coins issued by it, during any particular year, thus showing the extent of its authority. According to this plan, the Colonial issues of Great Britain would form part of the series of its national coinage.

Without expressing any opinion, as to the merits of either plan, let us arrange for our readers, a few of the Colonial issues of France, according, however, not to their year of issue, but, to their locality.

### America.

Two hundred years ago, the French flag, waved over a very large part of this continent, Canada included. Of this period, we have the memorials, in two silver coins, issued in 1670, by Louis XIV. of the values, respectively, of 5 and of 15 sou. Obv: laureated bust of Louis XVI. to right, with mantle; leg: LVD. XIII: D. G. FR. ET. NAV. REX.; rev: crowned shield, with arms of Anjou (three fleurs de lis); leg: GLORIAM REGNI TVI DICENT. 1670, with M. M. A for Paris. These coins are of great rarity, and were issued by the French West Indian Company, for use only in the islands subject to the Company. In 1672, however, the king authorized their use in all the French possessions, on the main land, as well as among the islands.

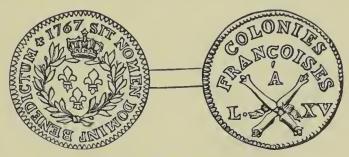
A copper *Double* piece was issued at the same date, having obv, similar design to that on the silver Louis; *Reverse*: shield as before, Leg: DOUBLES DE L'AMERIQUE FRANCOISE; of this piece, none are at present known to exist.





LOUISIANA COPPER.

Obv. Crossed L's crowned; Leg: sit nomen domini benedictum; Reverse: colonies francoises, 1722. H. (Rochelle,) in four lines.



LOUISIANA COPPER.

Obv. Crowned branches, inclosing the Anjou arms; Legend: sir NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTUM, 1767; Reverse: two sceptres crossed, dividing L xv; Leg: colonies francoises.

Both of these pieces are frequently found countermarked with RF: for Republique Française, denoting a reissue during the period of the first

French Republic.

### West Indies.





ISLES DU VENT.

WINDWARD ISLANDS: Obverse: laurested young head to right; Leg: LUD. XV. D. G. FR. ET. NAV. REX; Reverse: ISLES DU VENT, with three fleurs de lis; in exer. 1731.

Another issue exactly similar in 1733.

HAYTI, silver; Obverse: Liberty standing to the left: Leg: REPUBLIQUE FRANCOISE; Reverse: COLONIE DE SAINT DOMINIQUE; in the field, UN ESCALIN.

### South America.

CAYENNE; billon, 1779. Large L crowned with three flenrs de lis; Reverse: two L's crossed beneath a crown; Leg: SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTUM; countermarked with a large c crowned.

Obv: three fleurs de lis crowned; Leg: Louis XVI R. DE FR ET DE NAV:

Reverse: in centre, 2 sous 1789; Leg.; Colonie de Cayenne.

Another issue with exactly same design, but with the date changed to 1792.

Guiana. Obv.: Two L's crossed under a crown; Leg. Louis, &c.

Rev. GUYANNE FRANCAISE, 1818; in the field 10 cent.

Obv. L. P., with fleurs and crowned; Leg. Louis Philippe I, Roi des Francais; Reverse: Guyanne Francaise, 1846; in the field 10 cent.

### Asia.

Pondicherry. Silver Fanam. Obverse: large crown; Reverse: five fleurs de lis; same design is on the Half and on the Quarter Fanam.

Copper Fanam. Obverse: large flenr de lis; Reverse: inscription in

Eastern characters.

Obv. Large crown; Reverse: eight fleurs de lis, forming a crown, with

one fleur in the middle. A Half of this design.

JAVA. About the middle of the seventeenth century, the Dutch obtained a very firm footing on this splendid island, commonly regarded as the "The Queen of the Eastern Archipelago." During the reign in Holland, of Louis Napoleon, and when that country was treated by the Emperor Napoleon as only a province of France, a few copper coins were struck by the Netherlands as follows, for what was practically a French Colony:

Copper. Obverse: L. N. in monogram dividing 1—St. (or stiver); Reverse: JAVA, 1810 Z, in three lines. Of this design there are also Half and Quarter stiver pieces with dates 1810 and 1811. In 1811, Java was captured by the British, from which period down to 1816, when it was restored to the Dutch, its coins belong to the series of the British East

India Company.

### Africa.

ALGIERS. Copper. Obverse: laureated head to left; Leg. Charles x, rolde france; Reverse: Leg. Colonies francaises; in branches, 10 cent.; in energue 1825. Similar pieces were issued in 1827, 1828 and 1829. Other pieces of similar design, but of only 5 cent value, were issued in 1825, 1827, 1828, 1829 and 1830.

Obverse: Laureated head to left; Leg. Louis Philippe i, Roi des

FRANCAIS; Reverse: 10 cent. in branches; Leg. colonies francaises; in exergue 1839 or 1841. Other pieces of similar design are of 5 cent. value.

ISLE BOURBON. Obverse: Three fleurs de lis crowned; Leg. Louis XVI, R DE FR ET NAV; Reverse: ISLES DE FR ET DE BOURBON; in centre 3 sous, 1781.

Obverse: Eagle on a thunderbolt; Leg. ISLE DE FRANCE ET BONA-PARTE; Reverse: DIX LIVRES between palm branches.

Obverse: (1818) Two L's crowned; Leg. Louis XVIII, ROI DE FRANCE;

Reverse: ISLE BOURBON, ten cent.

MAURITIUS. This island was discovered in 1505 by the Dutch, who, in 1598, gave it this name in honor of their hero Prince Maurice. In 1644 they attempted a settlement on the island, but soon afterwards abandoned it. In 1721 the French gave it the name of Isle de France. In 1810 the British captured it, and still possess it.

Obverse: Gouv de maurice et dep, within branches; Reverse:

REGU AU BUR DU TRES; with POUR 50 sou in three lines in the field.

Obverse: RECU AU TRESOR in three lines in the field; Reverse: POUR 25 SOU, also in three lines.

### List of Roman Emperors.

For the convenience of our readers we furnish them with a complete list of the persons who, at any time, ruled over the whole or part of the Roman Empire, with the name of the locality in which they were acknowledged as emperor:

NAME. LO	OCALITY.	YE	AR.	NAME. LOCALITY.	YEAR.
	Rome,	B. C.		Antoninus Pius, Rome,	138
Tiberius,	66	A. D.	i i	Marcus Aurelius, "	161
Cains Caligula,	"		37	Lucius Verus, "	161
Claudius,	"		41	Commodus, "	180
Nero,	"		54	Pertinax, "	192
Golba,	"		68	Didius Julianns, Italy,	193
Clodins Macer,	Africa,		68	Pescennius Niger, The East,	193
Otho,	Rome,		68	Clodius Albinus, Britain,	193
Vittellins,	66		69	Septimius Severus, Rome,	193
Vespasian,	"		69	Caracalla, "	211
Titus,	"		71	Geta, "	211
Domitian,	"		81	Macrinus, "	217
Nerva,	64		96	Elagababus, or Marcus Anrel	ins
Trajan,	46		97	Antoninus, Rome,	218
Hadrian,	"	-	117	Alexander Severus, "	222
Aelius,	"	-	136	Auranius Antoninus, Syria,	228

NANED T	OCATION 3	TAD	NT A N C IS	00111937 375219
	-	EAR. 235	Maximinus Daza,	Rome, 308
Maximinus I,				Rome, 308
, , ,			Maxentius,	
Gordianus African		238	Alexander,	Africa, 308
Balbinus,	Rome,	238	Licinius II,	The East, 320
Pupienus,	"	238	Martinianus,	" 320
Gordianus III,	"	238	Constantine the	
Philippus I,	66	243	Great, Rome-I	
Philippus II,		247	Hanniballianus,	The East, 335
Maximus,	M. Asia,	249	Constantinus II,	Rome, 337
Iopopianus,	Syria,	249	Constans I,	The East, 340
Pacatianus,	Gaul,	249	Constantius 11,	350
Trajanns Decins,	Rome,	249	Nepotianus,	Rome, 350
Herennius Etrescus		251	Vetranio,	Pannonia, 350
Hostilianus,	"	251	Magnentius,	Gaul, 350
Trebonianus Gallus		251	Julianus II, the Apo	
Volusiams,		252	Jovianus,	Rome, 363
Omilianus.	M. Asia,	253	Valentinianns I,	The West, 364
Valerianns,	Rome,	254	Valens,	The East, 364
Gollienus,	٠,	254	Procopius,	365
Laelianus,	Gaul,	256	Gratianus,	The West, 375
Postumus,	Rome,	258	Valentinianus II,	The East, 383
Macrianus,	The East,	260	Theodosius the Gre	
Victorinus,	Gaul,	265	Magnus Maximus,	The West, 383
Marins,	66	267	Engenius,	6 392 8 392
Tetriens,	"	267	Arcadins,	The East, 395
	thern Italy,	267	Honorius,	The West, 395
Clandins Gothiens,		268	Constantius III,	421
Quintillus,	Italy,	270	Constantinus 111,	Gaul 407
Anrelianns,	Rome,	270	Constans II,	408
Tacitus,	"	275	Maximus,	Spain 409
Florianus,	Cilicia,	276	Jovinns,	Germany, 411
Probus,	Rome,	276	Sebastianus,	Ganl, 412
Carus,	Pannonia,	282	Priseus Attalus,	Rome, 409
Numerianus,	The East,	283	Theodosins II,	The East, 408
Carinus, _	Rome,	283		in Ravenna, 423
Julianus I,	Italy	284	Valentinianus III,	The West, 425
Diocletian,	Rome,	285	Attila the Hun,	Rome, 434
Maximianus Hercules, "		286	Petronius Maximus	5, 400
Caransins,	Britain,	257	Marcianus,	The East, 450
Allectus,	" D	$\begin{array}{c c} 293 \\ 305 \end{array}$	Avitus,	Arles, 455
Constantins I, Rome,			Leo I,	The East, 457
Galerius Maximianus, "			Majorianus,	Ravenna, 457
Liennanus 1,			Severus I,	101
Severns II, Northern Italy,		306	Authemius,	Rome, 467

NAME.	LOCALITY. YEAR.	NAME. LOCALITY.	YEAR.
Olybrius,	Rome, 472	Basiliscus, The Wes	t, 476
Glycerius,	Ravenna, 473	Leontius I, Cilicia,	482
Leo II,	The East, 474	Julius Nepos, Rome,	474
Zeno,	" 474	*Romilus Augustus, "	475

\*This last monarch was deposed by Odoacer, King of the Heruli, when the Empire of the West passed out of existence.

### Paper Money at the Siege of Leyden.

Mr. Dineley in his MS. account of the Low Countries, written in 1674, describes the paper money made at the siege of Leyden in 1574, in these words:

"During the siege of this city (Leyden), which held even almost to the famishment of money, they made money of paper, with these devices: Hac libertatis ergo; Pugno pro patria; Godt behoed Leyden. Some of their pieces remain to this day in the hands of the curious of the University. This siege began a little after Easter, and was raised, and ended the 3d of October, 1574."

Paper in this description must mean pasteboard, for pen and ink drawings of these coins are shown in Mr. Dineley's book, about the size of crown pieces, with a lion crowned, and cross-keys as devices.

Is there any instance of this kind of money in use in any other country

than Holland?—Notes and Queries.

Our own Continental paper money of last century was an issue of pieces of necessity.—[Ed.

# English Copper Money---Continued.

In 1714 Queen Anne, the last of the Stuarts that ever sat on the British throne, died and was succeeded by George, Elector of Brunswick Lnnenburg, son of Ernst Angust and Sophia, grand-daughter of James I., of England. The copper coinage of this reign consists only of a Halfpenny and a Farthiug, both of which were engraved by John Croker, and greatly resemble the farthings issued by Queen Anne; on the obverse is the bust of the King to right, laureated and draped, with legend Georgius Rex; reverse, Britannia seated, with Britannia, and, in the exergue, the date. On each side of the coins there is a double border—the onter one milled. The dates run from 1717 to 1724 inclusive. Those of 1717 and 1718 are thicker and smaller than those of the succeeding dates.

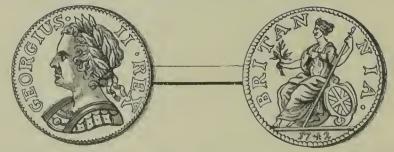
The new sovereign had a troubled reign. He was hardly seated on the throne when the Scotch rebellion of 1715, under the leadership of the Pre-

tender and of the Earl of Mar took place. The sympathies of a large part of the people were undoubtedly with the exiled Stuarts, so



that it needed ceaseless vigilance to prevent open manifestations in their favor.

George I. died at Osnaburg, of apoplexy, on June 10, 1727, and was succeeded by his son, George II. This monarch had a very eventful reign. As a soldier, he commanded the British troops at the battle of Dettingen, in 1743, which he won, being the last English sovereign who appeared on a battle-field. At Fontenoy, in 1745, his second son, the Duke of Cumberland, experienced a crushing defeat at the hands of the great Marshal Saxe. The same year (1745) saw the second Scottish rebellion, headed this time by Prince Charles Stuart, the son of the Pretender, and whose defeat at Culloden, April 16, 1746, decided the fate of the Stuart dynasty. In the East, Lord Clive won an Indian empire by the battle of Plassy, in 1756, while the snecesses of Wolfe on the Heights of Abraham gained Canada. George II. died October 25, 1760. Of his copper coinage there are two distinct issues. First: The young head. Halfpenny: Bust of King to left, laureated and in armor; legend: GEORGIUS II. REX. Reverse: Britannia seated as usual and BRITANNIA, with date, in exergue; the dates running from 1729 to 1739 inclusive. The Farthing is similar in all respects, but proportionately smaller. On the Halfpenny of 1730 there is a curious blunder in the spelling of the King's name—this reading Geogivs. Second: The old head. Halfpenny: Bust of King to left, with older features, laureated and in ar-



mor; legend: Georgius or Georgius II., Rex. Reverse: Exactly as on the earlier issue, with date in the exergne; this running from 1740 to 1754 inclusive. The Farthing is precisely similar.

These coins were so successfully counterfeited that, in 1754, the Treasury suspended all further issues of copper money, a prohibition that re-

mained in force till 1770.

George III. was son of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, and therefore grandson of the late King. His reign is ever memorable in our own history as witnessing the successful revolt of the American Colonies, and their issning the famous Declaration of Independence, in 1776. What territory was lost to Britain in the new world was, however, almost compensated for by the splendid successes of Warren Hastings in India; of the British navy, under Howe, Jervis, Duncan and Nelson, over the Dutch, French and Spanish fleets; and of Wellington in that great struggle with Napoleon which terminated in 1815 at Waterloo. Of the copper coinage of this reign there were several issues. First: Halfpenny, Bust of King to right, laureated and in armor; legend: Georgius III. Rex. Reverse: Britannia, as on coins of his predecessor, with the date, 1770 to 1775 inclusive, in the exergue; the edge plain. The Farthing precisely similar. On one of the halfpennies of 1772 the King's name is spelled Georius.



A Second issue took place in 1797, consisting of Two-penny, Penny, Halfpenny and Farthing pieces, the only time when copper coins of Two-penny value were issued in England. The obverse has a bust of the King to right, laureated and draped; on the drapery of the shoulder is a small k, the initial of Kughler—the German artist employed by Mr. Boulton, the manufacturer; legend: Georgius III. D. G., REX. Reverse: Britannia to left, as before, but differently posed; in her left hand a trident in place of a spear; waves wash the rock on which she sits; a ship sailing to right is seen in the distance, while the word sono, the place of their manufacture—near Birmingham, is on the rock at the base of the shield; legend: BRITANNIA, with date, 1797, in the exergue.

The Penny is similar, weighing only one ounce, while the Two-penny weighs two. The Halfpenny resembles the other coins, weighing a little over half an ounce. There is another Halfpenny, weighing less than than half an ounce and having milled edges. The legends on these coins are is bas-relief, or sunk into the metal, and appear on a broad rim or border that runs around a depressed field or centre, while the edges

are perfectly plain.

In 1798 a Farthing was issued, so rare that, perhaps, it was only a pattern, exactly like the issue of 1797, but having the date, 1798, in the ex-



ergue of the rim of the obverse; and 1 farthing in the exergue of the rim on the reverse.

A third issue took place in 1799, consisting of a Halfpenny and of a Farthing; One-penny and Two-penny pieces were mentioned in the Proclamation, but were never issued. Halfpenny; Bust of King as on the Two-penny, but with legend, Georgius III. Dei Gratia, Rex. Reverse: Britannia, as before, but with the waves cut off with a semicircle, with Britannia above and 1799 below. The Farthing is similar in style, but has the date, 1799, on the obverse below the bust, and on the reverse, in place of the date, in the exergue has 1 farthing. On these coins there are no raised borders, as on those of 1797, or on that of 1798, and the letters of the inscriptions are not sunk in, but in relief, according to the usual style. The edge has a shallow groove, milled with short diagonal lines, running all round.



A fourth issue was made in 1806, when Pennies, Halfpennies and Farthings were issued. On the obverse is a new bust of the King, laureated and draped, as before, with legend georgius III. D. G. REX, with date, 1806 or 1807, below the bust. Reverse: Britannia, as before, but with a horizontal line of base. All the pieces are of the same style. The

rim of these coins is slightly raised and ornamented with a slight dog-

tooth pattern, while the edge is grooved and milled, as before.

On several occasions during this long reign the mind of George III. had become clouded. The last occasion was in 1810, when his eldest son was appointed Prince Regent. George III. died Jan. 29, 1820, when the Prince Regent succeeded to the throne as George IV., "the first gentleman in Europe. In September, 1821, there was an issue of copper Farthings, having bust of King to left, laureated and draped round the neck; legend: Georgius iii dei Gratia. Reverse: Britannia to right, with helmet; a trident in her left hand, and with her right, in which she holds an olive branch, leaning on the shield, and lion's head at her feet; legend: Britannia, Rex. fid. def., with date below; edge plain. The dates are 1821–2–3–5 and 6, while the engraving is plainly the work of Pistrucci.

In 1825 a Penny, Halfpenny and Farthing were issued, with small laureated bust of the King to left, with bare neck; legend: Georgius in Dei Gratia; on the Pennies the date, 1825, 6 or 7 is below the head. Reverse: Britannia, as before, but without the clive branch or the lion's head at her feet; legend: Britannia: Rex fid: Def.; in the exergue, a rose, thistle and shamrock intertwined instead of a date, with edge plain. In 1826 a Halfpenny was issued, similar in all respects to the Penny, except the date, which is 1826 or 1827. A Farthing of this design was also issued, with the dates 1826–7–8–9 or 1830. These coins were de-

signed and engraved by William Wyon.

George IV. died on June 26, 1830, and as his next brother—the Duke of York—had died in 1827, he was at once succeeded by his second brother, the Duke of Clarence, under the title of William the Fourth. The copper coinage of this reign consists of a Penny, Halfpenny and Farthing. The obverse has a bust of King to right; no drapery, and no wreath; legend: GULIELMUS III DEI GRATIA, with date, 1831 or 1834, below the bust. Reverse: Britannia, &c., exactly as on the last issue of George IV. These coins also were engraved by William Wyon, whose initials are sink on the truncation of the bust on the Halfpennies and the Farth-

ings.

William the Fourth was succeeded by his niece Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Kent, the late King's brother. Coinage: Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing and Half-farthing. On the obverse, a bust of the Queen to left, hair fastened with a band, and neck bare. The initials of the engraver, William Wyon, being on the truncation of the bust, with date below; legend: victoria dei gratia. Reverse: Britannia, &c., exactly as on the coinage of the last reign. On the half-farthing the obverse has the bust, as before, with legend, victoria d. G., Britanniar regina f. d., and no date, while the reverse has in the centre of the field the words half-farthing in two lines surmounted by a crown, and below them

the date, with rose, thistle and shamrock in the exergue; edges all plain. The issue of these Half-farthings ceased in 1856.

A second issue in a different metal and with a new design began in 1860; Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing and Half-farthing, of bronze in place of copper, or rather of a composition of 95 copper, 4 tin, and 1

zinc, resembling the bronze coinages of France.

The obverse has a laureated bust of the Queen, with low bare neck, but a dress on her shoulders; legend: victoria d. g., britt. reg., f. d. Reverse: Figure of Britannia, as before, but surrounded by the sea; a lighthouse behind the shield on which she sits, and a vessel before her; legend: one penny, with date in the exergne. The Halfpenny and Farthing are precisely similar—the value being changed.

### Coin Sales.

We understand that Mr. Cogan purposes to hold a sale of valuable assorted coins and medals in the early part of May. Catalogues may be had, on application to our publishers.

A large collection of American coins and medals was disposed of by auction in New York on the 12th and 13th of last month. The sale was in the hands of Mr. Cogan, and, as will be seen, many of the pieces brought high prices. The American cents disposed of were of remarkable excellence, so that the high prices obtained were quite justified. It is not often that thieves put in an appearance at these sales, but we regret that some such did so on the present occasion. Visiting the auction rooms previous to the sale they stole off the table two very valuable cents, one of 1798 and one of 1799. The latter being the variety with the figures of 1798 altered to 1799. We have special pleasure in stating, however, that the cents have been recovered. A large number of the pieces sold were patterns many of them exceedingly rare.

#### DOLLARS.

1794, \$60.00; 1795, flowing hair, \$11.00; another, \$6.25; fillet, \$8.00; 1796, large date, \$8.00; 1797, six stars, \$3.50; 1798, large eagle, \$4.00; small eagle, \$4.00; 1799, \$4.00; 1800, \$3.75; 1801, \$6.50; 1802, \$4.50; struck over 1801, \$10.00; 1803, \$4.50; 1804, electrotype, \$4.50; 1840, \$2.25; 1841, \$2.38; 1851, \$30.00; 1852, \$25.00; 1854, \$7.50; 1855, \$14.00; 1856, \$14.50; 1857, \$3.50.

#### HALF DOLLARS.

1794, \$4.00; 1795, \$3.00; 1797, \$9.75; 1801, \$1.70; 1802, \$2.39; 1803, \$2.00; 1804, \$2.50; 1805, \$2.00; 1806, \$2.00; 1807, \$3.00; 1808,

\$5.25; 1811, \$3.75; 1815, \$3.25; 1817, \$1.25; 1818, \$1.40; 1825, \$1.40; 1830, \$1.00; 1842, small date, \$2.25; 1851, \$2.12; 1852, \$2.00; 1856, \$9.25; 1857, \$1.10.

### QUARTER DOLLARS.

1796, \$2.00; 1805, \$2.00; 1807, \$3.50; 1815, \$4.00; 1818, \$1.50; 1825, \$1.63; 1825, \$1.00; 1825, \$1.00; 1838, \$1.00; 1846, \$1.00; 1855, \$1.00.

#### DIMES.

1796, \$5.12; 1797, \$5.12; 1798, \$8.50; 1800, \$6.25; 1801, \$2.21; 1804, \$11.50; 1821, proof, \$7.00; 1828, \$1.30; 1837, 50c.; 1842, 70c.; 1846, 60c.; 1853, without arrows, 40c.; 1844, 35c.

#### HALF-DIMES.

1794, \$5.30; 1795, \$3.50; 1796; \$3.50; 1795, 15 stars, \$3.25; 1797, \$2.50; 1800, \$9.00; 1800, \$1.12; 1801, \$2.75; 1803, \$3.00; 1805, \$4.00.

#### PROOF SETS.

1857, \$22.00; 1858, \$19.00; 1859, \$4.25; 1860, \$3.25; 1861, \$4.75; 1862, \$4.25; 1863, \$7.75; 1864, \$4.25; 1865, \$4.25; 1866, \$3.75; 1873, \$6.00.

### GOLD PIECES.

1796, ten D, \$14.25; 1797, ten D, \$15.50; 1800, five D, \$7.50; 1802, five D, \$6.50; 1810, five D, \$5.75; 1829, five D, \$29.00; 1830, five D, \$8.00; 1834, five D, \$6.75; 1802, two and a half D, \$3.00; 1804, two and a half D, \$3.50; 1805, two and a half D, \$3.75; 1824, two and a half D, \$3.75; 1827, two and a half D, \$4.00.

### WASHINGTON PIECES.

1783 cent, London copy, 80c.; 1791, large eagle, \$6.75; small eagle, \$9.50; 1793, Liverpool halfpenny, \$9.00; 1795, grate cent, \$3.00; 1792, Washington half-dollar, \$101.00; Samson medal, proof in silver, \$6.00.

### CENTS.

1793 wreath, one hundred for a dollar on edge, \$20.00; another, stars and stripes on edge, \$21.00; another, \$12.75; Liberty Cap, \$20.00; Ring or Chain, \$47.00; 1794, \$20.00; another, \$18.00; another, \$21.00; another, \$8.00; another, \$2.00; 1795, thick planchet, \$22.00; another, \$4.12; another, thin planchet, \$25.00; another, \$16.25; 1796, Liberty Cap, \$18.00; fillet, \$13.00; 1797, \$6.25; another, \$2.00; 1798, \$3.00; 1800, struck over 1799, \$41.00; another, \$5.25; 1801, \$3.00; another,  $\frac{1}{000}$ , \$3.25; 1802, \$3.12; 1803, \$20.00; 1804, \$20.00; 1805, \$41.00; 1806, \$21.00; 1807, \$10.00; 1808, \$34.00; 1809, \$26.50; 1810, \$3.25; 1811, \$17.00; 1812, \$2.75; 1813, \$7.00; 1814, \$7.14; 1817, \$2.75; 1821,

\$39.50; 1822, \$3.00; 1823, \$8.50; another, \$10.00; 1824, \$4.25; 1825, \$5.00; 1826, \$5.50; 1827, \$6.00; 1827, \$2.00; 1829, \$25.00; 1831, \$6.00; 1832, \$21.00; 1836, \$3.50, 1838, \$4.00; 1841, \$7.00; 1842, large date, \$1.50; small date, \$1.00; 1848, \$6.00; 1856, \$2.25; 1857, \$2.25.

#### HALF-CENTS.

1793, \$7.25; 1794, \$2.00; 1795, \$1.12; 1802, \$1.75; 1810, \$11.50; 1811, \$17.00; 1831, \$13.50; 1836, \$10.00; 1840, \$8.50; 1841, \$6.50; 1842, \$7.00; 1843, \$6.50; 1844, \$8.25; 1845, \$12.00; 1846, \$12.00; 1847, \$7.00; 1848, \$7.00; 1849, \$13.00; 1852, \$8.00; 1856, \$1.50.

#### COLONIAL PIECES.

N. E. shilling, \$15.75; 1652, Pine Tree shilling, \$9.00; Threepence, \$3.00; Oak shilling, \$4.00; Twopence, \$6.00; 1722, Rosa Americana halfpenny, \$2.50; 1776, Pitt medal, \$3.50; Annapolis shilling, \$5.25; Threepence, \$7.00; 1786, Nova Cæsaria, \$2.75; others, \$1.00; \$2.50; \$2.50; \$1.88; another with date under the beam of the plough, \$125.00; 1787, \$2.50; \$1.50; \$2.25; Pluribs type, \$12.00; 1788, head to left, \$8.00; 1787, Massachusetts cent, \$2.50; Half, \$3.88; 1788, \$1.30; Half, \$2.62; 1786, Auctori Connec, \$2.55; 1787, \$4.25; 1786, Vermontensium Respublica, \$2.05; Kentucky cent, \$4.00.

### PAPER MONEY.

Congress, between 1775 and 1779, about 25 cents each piece; New York, 1756 to 1776, about 60 cents each; Pennsylvania, 1773, 25c.; New Jersey, 1756 to 1776, 20c.; Mass., 1775 to 1784, \$1.00 each; Delaware, 1776, 25c.; Baltimore, 1770 to 1777, 25c.; Conn., 1776, 60c.; Rhode Island, 1775, 50c.; South Car., 1776, 50c.; Virginia, 1779, \$2.25; Bank of N. America, 1789, 40c.; Poughkeepsie, 1791, 40c.

The cents in this sale, as we have already said were remarkably fine,

the total sum they yielded was over eight hundred dollars.

### A French War Medalet.

After the Crimean War of 1854, the allied countries issued silver medals to the troops engaged in the conflict. A few days ago we received a small neat copper medal of French origin, struck on the capture of Sebastopol, and would like to know from any of our readers whether it is common or not.

Obverse: a trophy of four flags, French, British, Turkish and Italian with legend Armees Alliers. Reverse: no design, merely the legend Prise De Sebastopol, and in three lines across the field, 8 September, 1855. Edge smooth, size 8.

### Counterfeiters.

The following newspaper elipping is hardly of a numismatic character, still it has so direct a bearing on a point of such great interest to numis-

matists that we submit it to our readers:

"Ever since the introduction of silver coin as a circulating medium the capidity of conuterfeiters has been aroused, and thousands of dollars in spurious silver have been and are daily being circulated without any one, except he be a good judge of "hard cash," being any the wiser Mr. J. F. Tandy, chief expert in the Coin Division of the Snb-Treasury, has come across a lot of the spurious stuff, which he has detected by "feeling" only. The "ring" of the pieces is as true as that of the genuine coin.

Half dollar and quarter dollar pieces are the leading eoins manufacthred by the counterfeiters, as they are not only more easily passed, but yield a larger profit than dimes and half dimes. Unsuspecting persons in railroad cars and stores hardly take a second look at silver pieces as long as they are new, and are the more easily deceived if they sound the money on the counter or floor, owing to its silvery sound. The size, mould, milling and design are perfect. The weight is deficient, a half dollar counterfeit piece weighing fifty grains less than the gennine. The following result is shown from an assay made of one of the spurious half dollars on the 8th inst.: "Weight of genuine half dollar, 192.2 grains; weight of spurious piece, 142 grains; composition antimouy, lead and tin; impression perfect." Mr. Taudy has in his collection a lot of gold coins which have every appearance of the genuine, being full weight and tone. The \$20 pieces are sawed in two and filled in with platinum, which is worth only \$6 per ounce and weighs much heavier than gold. One of these coins came to the counter at the Sub-Treasury among other money and was thrown out. On cutting it, it was found to be filled with the baser metal and worth in gold only \$6. Eagles filled in a similar manner are worth \$3, and so in proportion. Some of the \$20 pieces have a wire drilled in after the gold was extracted. The "sweating" process is done with a lathe, by which about the value of \$1.25 is turned off the rim of a twenty-dollar piece without detection except by an expert. One dollar pieces contain forty per cent. base metal and sixty per cent. gold. At least \$50 worth of silver alone, on an average, is thrown out at the Treasury Department as counterfeit, and in gold, sometimes as many hundreds."

# Numismatic Society.

The annual meeting of the American Numismatic and Archælogical Society was held in the Society's rooms, Mott Hall, Madison avenue,

New York, on Tuesday, March 20th, 1877, Professor Anthon, President of the Society, in the chair. From the reports presented by the different officers—secretary, treasurer, librarian and curator—it appeared that the present condition of the Society is very satisfactory. Several amendments of the Constitution were adopted, and after re-electing the present officers for another year, the Society adjourned. What is known as "miscellaneous business," was next in order, when a large number of Roman Ases, with their divisions, and a very beautiful collection of medals—many of them recently imported from Switzerland, by a member of the Society, and referring to different subjects—were exhibited.

A couple of trays were filled with a valuable collection of medals and coins, sent for inspection from a distance, and including the rare Franco-American silver piece, the *Gloria Regni*. Had a little more time been available for the examination of the coins, and a good deal less been on formal business, we think that the pleasure and the profit of the members

present had been much greater than it was.

OFFICERS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

Professor Charles E. Anthon, LL.D. of New York,
Daniel Parish, Jr.,

Frederick J. DePeyster,
Alexander Balmanno, of Brooklyn,
William Poillon, of New York, Secretary.
Benjamin Betts. of Brooklyn, Treasnrer.
Isaac F. Wood, New York, Librarian.
Edward Groh, Brooklyn, Curator.



FRENCH COLONIAL OF AFRICA -- omitted from p. 69.

# Notice to Correspondent.

Penn Yan. S. and R. A. Pattern pieces are very difficult to follow out, since they are rejected designs for new coins. We have neither seen nor heard of the pattern that you have so well rubbed, and can say nothing of its value. The collector values pattern pieces in proportion to their rarity; the numismatist in proportion as he sees either beauty in the design or the germ of the designs afterwards used for the current coins.

### Crown of James I. of England.



One of the important events in the history of Great Britain was the accession to its throne of James the VI. of Scotland, who then assumed the title of James I. of England. The great soldiers that occupied the English throne had early seen that England and Scotland must, for mutual gain, be under one government. Whatever may be possible with any particular portion of a continent where there are outlets on all sides, yet on an island, on one so small as Great Britain, with no outlet except into the sea-no way of even temporarily yielding to overwhelming pressure, interest and the instincts of self-preservation forbid the existence of two nations. Had Wales remained an independent power, it had been always a source of danger to England. Foreign, hostile troops massed within its borders, could always imperil England's independence and waste her resources. Wales, therefore, at an early date was brought into subjection and incorporated as a portion of the body politic. The position of Scotland did not render its union with England of such immediate necessity, nor lay it so open to the power of Britain. Still the far-sighted Edwards, one after another, concerned themselves for many years with bringing this union about. The second Edward, who had sent large armies into Scotland for its conquest, found success hard to gain, and in 1314 received a crushing defeat on the field of Bannockburn, near Stirling. Scottish independence was thus secured, but the necessity for an intimate union of the kingdoms remained as cogent as ever. In 1503 Henry VII. gave his daughter Margaret in marriage to James IV. Henry VIII., however, insulted James, who fell at Flodden, in the war that followed. At last the thrones were occupied respectively by two cousins, Mary and Elizabeth. Mary, the representative of the system that was passing away—that of the divine right of kings, with all the related and connected doctrines; Elizabeth, the representative of the new era—herself far from sympathizing with it, or even fully realizing how largely she was the instrument of its working. Mary married Henry, Lord Darnley, and their son, afterward James VI. of Scotland, was born in 1566, in the castle of Edinburgh. Elizabeth remained numarried—and with all her faults, we think it historically true that one of her reasons for so remaining, was to settle the succession and to unite the Scottish and English crowns. In 1567, on Mary's enforced resignation of the Scottish crown, James was proclaimed king. In 1603 Elizabeth died, and was at once succeeded on the English throne by James, who took the title of First of England. His personal character was as weak and feeble as that of Elizabeth had been masculine, so that the name of England, so lately held in high respect, became despised and condemned. The earlier years of James' reign were not unmarked by perils. In 1605 the famous gunpowder plot was formed, whose discovery led to a greater interest being taken in the king than previously. James died in 1625, leaving behind him the singular reputation of being "the wisest fool in Christendom."

The coin we engrave is one of the very handsome early issues of this monarch, struck in Edinburgh and intended for use in Scotland, as is shown by the mint mark of the thistle, and also by the arrangement of the arms on the reverse, the Scottish lion occupying the first and fourth quarters.

# List of U. S. Fractional Currency.

# FIRST SERIES.—Postage Currency.

No. 1. Obverse: Copy of five cent postage stamp of 1861 issue (head of Jefferson in oval frame of engine turned work, inscribed u. s. postage above, five cents below, in curved lines 5 5 in upper and u. s. in lower corners) in centre, large figure 5 on disk of engine turned work on each side; monogram of U.S. on horizontal lines in octagonal frame, in centre below, and the following inscription with numerous flourishes distributed above, and below postage currency furnished only by the assistant trea-SURERS AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITARIES OF THE U.S. In small letters, in lower margin, NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. N. Y.; the whole inclosed in border of double lines with leaves in each corner.

Reverse: Large figure 5 surrounded by twelve small ones in centre on fluted transverse oval engine turned disk, surrounded by the following inscription, principally in italies, exchangeable for united states notes BY ANY ASSISTANT TREASURER OR DESIGNATED U. S. DEPOSITARY, IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS, RECEIVABLE IN PAYMENT OF ALL DUES TO THE UNITED ACT APPROVED JULY 17, 1862, inclosed in STATES LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS. fluted transverse oval frame of engine turned work A. B. Co., in lower left

hand margin.

5 eents, brown, reverse black, buff paper, size,  $2\frac{1}{2}x1\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

No. 2. Obverse: Copy of ten cent postage stamp of 1861 issue (head of Washington in oval u. s. postage above, ten cents below, five stars at top, 10 10 in upper, u. s. in lower corners) in centre, 10 in large numerals on engine turned disks at sides, inscription same as in No. 1, but disposed differently.

Reverse: Large 10 on fluted transverse oval disk of engine turned work surrounded by border composed of the word TEN and X repeated eight

times. Inscription and frame same as No. 1.

10 eents green, reverse black, white paper, size  $2\frac{1}{2}x1\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

No. 3. Obverse: Copy of five five eent stamps (same as in No. 1.) slightly overlapping each other; large 25 in upper corners; inscription same as on No. 1 but differently disposed.

Reverse: Large 25 on fluted transverse oval, disk of engine turned work; inscription same as No. 1. but differently disposed; frame similar to No. 1.

25 cents, brown; reverse black buff paper, size  $3x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

No. 4. Obverse: Copy of five ten cent stamps (same as on No. 2) slightly overlapping each other; large 50 in upper corners; inscription same as on No. 1 but differently disposed.

Reverse: Same as No. 3, with 50 in centre in place of 25. 50 cents green, reverse black, white paper, size  $3x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

# SECOND ISSUE.—Perforated edges.

No. 5. Obverse and reverse same as No. 1, perforated edges. 5 cent brown on buff paper, reverse in black, size  $2\frac{1}{2}x1\frac{3}{4}$  inches. No. 6. Obverse and reverse same as No. 2, perforated edges. 10 cents green on white paper, reverse in black, size  $2\frac{1}{2}x1\frac{3}{4}$  inches. No. 7. Obverse and reverse same as No. 3, perforated edges. 25 cents brown or buff paper, reverse in black, size  $3x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches. No. 8. Obverse and reverse same as No. 4, perforated edges. 50 cents green on white paper reverse in black, size  $3x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

# THIRD ISSUE.—All one size.

No. 9. Obverse: Portrait of Washington in oval in centre, surmounted by a seroll inscribed fractional currency, the ends turning up and supporting a disk bearing the figure of value, directly above the portrait a key and the value in words at sides united states in German text; below panoramic view of the country, with river steamers unloading on the left; locomotive, engine, express wagon, bales of merchandise on the right; in upper margin furnished only by the assistant treasurers and designated depositaries of the united states in lower margin receivable for all united states stamps. Act approved

MARCH 3, 1863 in minute letters on lower frame engraved and printed at the treasury department, the whole inclosed in frame of double lines with numerals of value in each corner, surcharged over all with a broad

oval gold frame surrounding the portrait of Washington.

Reverse: Numeral of value on U. S. shield with eagle above having in his beak a streamer flowing to the right and left inscribed exchangeable for united states notes by the assistant treasurers and designated depositaries of the U. S. in sums not less than three dollars on band below receivable in payment of all dues to the united states less than five dollars. The whole inclosed in irregular shield shaped border, composed of crossed bands and stars broken below by a label inscribed except customs, surcharged over all with numeral of value in double outlines printed in gold.

5 cents black, reverse brown, size  $2\frac{5}{8}x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches. No. 10. Obverse and reverse, same as No. 9. 10 cents black, reverse green, size  $2\frac{5}{8}x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

No. 11. Obverse and reverse same as No. 9, with the exception of the word five of twenty-five cents occupies the place of the key.

25 cents black, reverse violet, size  $2\frac{5}{8}x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches. No. 12. Obverse and reverse same as No. 9. 50 cents black, reverse carmine, size  $2\frac{5}{8}x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

# FOURTH SERIES .- Gold Figures on Reverse.

Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16 obverses same as Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Reverses same as Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, with the addition of a letter or numeral in the upper corners and 18 in lower left, and 65 in the lower right corners printed in gold.

5 cent black; reverse brown; size,  $2\frac{5}{8}x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches. 10 cent black; reverse green; size,  $2\frac{5}{8}x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

25 cent reverse violet size,  $2\frac{5}{8}x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

50 cent black; reverse carmine; size,  $2\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ .

The above set is also printed on a patent paper with silk fibers in the centre which entirely unfitted it for use, the notes splitting in two after being in use but a short time.

Note. Decided varieties in the colors of the backs of the 25 and 50c. notes are met

with; the 25c, being found in dark purple, and the 50c, notes in scarlet.

# FIFTH SERIES—Greenbacks, no Treasury seal.

No. 17. Obverse: Portrait of Washington in oval inclosed in oak and laurel branches; in labels above, act of march 3d, 1863; below, treasury department; inscription, united states receivable for all u. s. stamps, hree cents furnished only by the assistant treasurers and designated

DEPOSITARIES OF THE UNITED STATES FRACTIONAL CURRENCY; in upper corners is a shield and motto, bearing large figure 3; flowers in lower corners; the whole inclosed in a frame of single lines.

Reverse: Large figure 3 in disk of engine turned work; inscription in curved lines on each side, this note is exchangeable for united states notes by assistant treasurers and designated depositaries of the united states in sums not less than three dollars receivable in Payment of all due to the united states less than five dollars except customs; in in ovals in each corner.

3 cents, black; reverse green; white paper, size  $2\frac{1}{2}x1\frac{5}{8}$  inches.

No. 18. Obverse: Portrait of Gideon Wells in oval frame; numerals of value in transverse ovals at each side; inscription same as No. 17, but differently disposed; below "J. B. Colby," Regr., "F. S. Spinner," Treas., (names in fac simile autograph,) numerals of value in upper corners, caduceus, bales and barrels in lower left, and scythe and hammer in lower right corner; in lower margin engraved and printed at the treasury department, the whole inclosed in frame of single lines.

Reverse: Inscription same as No. 17, commencing with EXCHANGEABLE; the whole inclosed in broad, irregular shaped rectangle of engine turned

work with large numerals of value in each corner.

5 cents, black; reverse green; size,  $2\frac{1}{2}x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

No. 19. Obverse: Portrait of Washington in oval with emblems of commerce and mannfactures at each side, numerals of value in transverse ovals at each side; inscription same as No. 18, but differently disposed, ornamental corners with value TEN in lower ones, surcharged in gold, with numerals of value above, and below side ovals, the whole inclosed in double lined frame.

Reverse: Inscription same as on No. 17, but differently arranged, inclosed in irregular shaped transverse oval of broad engine turned work with large X at each end, surcharged in gold, with large outline numerals of value.

10 cents black; reverse green; size 34x17 inches.

No. 20. Obverse: Portrait of Fessenden in centre; inscription same as No. 17, but differently disposed, below J. B. Colby, REGISTER, F. S. Spinner, TREASURER, signatures in fac simile autograph; ornamental corners with numerals of value in ovals; surcharged in gold, 25 in large fancy frame of scroll work; frame of single lines.

Reverse: Same inscription as No. 19, in oval frame of engine turned work, large numerals of value at each end with cents underneath each;

surcharged in gold with large numeral of value in ontline.

25 cents black; reverse green, size  $3\frac{3}{4}x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

No. 21. Obverse same as No. 20.

Reverse same as No. 20, surcharged in gold with small letters or figures (M 2 6 5) in each corner.

25 cents, black; reverse green on heavy fiber paper but not liable to split; size  $3\frac{1}{4}x1\frac{\pi}{2}$  inches.

No. 22. Obverse same as No. 21, surcharged in gold with solid large

label having white numerals of value in centre.

Reverse same as No. 21.

25 cents, black; reverse green, paper same as No. 21, size 3\frac{3}{4}\times 1\frac{7}{8} inches. No. 23, Obverse: Figure of Justice sitting with scales and sword, arms resting on a shield bearing the national arms and eagle, inscription same as No. 22 but differently disposed; at each end engine turned label inclosing the word fifty in white letters, the same being surcharged in gold on each side of the central figure: below left hand black label the letter "a," the whole inclosed in frame of single lines.

Reverse: Inscription in octagon same as No. 22, large numeral of value in oval of engine turned work at each end, above and below central inscription, border composed of the numerals of value with united above states below, divided by stars, and repeated five times in each line; sur-

charged in gold with large numeral of value in outline.

50 cents, black: reverse green, size  $4\frac{3}{8}x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

No. 24, Obverse: Portrait of F. S. Spinner in centre; inscription same as No. 23 but differently disposed; labels in black and gold.

Reverse: Same as No. 23.

50 cents, black; reverse green, size  $4\frac{3}{8}x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

No. 25, Obverse same as No. 24.

Reverse: Large numeral of value, and fifty above, cents below; stars at each side on central disk of engine turned work, ornamental work and flowers at sides; inscription same as on No. 24, but differently disposed, the upper and lower frame accommodating part; on left end of frame, issued under act of march 3D, 1863; on right end, engraved and printed at the treasury; large five pointed stars at each corner, surcharged in gold, with large numeral of value in outline.

50c. black, reverse green, white paper, size 4\frac{3}{8}x1\frac{7}{8}.

### SIXTH SERIES—Red backs.

No. 26. Obverse and reverse same as No. 18.
5 cents black, reverse carmine; size  $2\frac{1}{2}x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches.
No. 27. Obverse and reverse same as No. 19.

10 cents black, reverse carmine; size  $3\frac{1}{4}x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches. No. 28. Obverse and reverse same as No. 20

25 cents black, reverse carmine; size 3\frac{3}{4}\text{x1}\frac{7}{8} inches.

No. 29. Obverse and reverse same as No. 23. 50 cents black, reverse carmine; size 4\frac{3}{8}x1\frac{7}{8} inches.

No. 30. Obverse and reverse same as No. 24.

50 cents black, reverse carmine; size 4\frac{3}{8}\times 1\frac{7}{8} inches.

# SEVENTH SERIES—Autograph signatures.

No. 31. Obverse and reverse same as No. 27, but signatures written instead of printed.

10 cents black, reverse carmine, size  $3\frac{1}{4}x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

No. 32. Obverse and reverse same as No. 29, but signatures written instead of printed.

50 cents black, reverse carmine, size  $4\frac{3}{8}x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

No. 33. Obverse and reverse same as No. 30, but signatures written instead of printed.

50 cents black, reverse carmine, size  $4\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

# EIGHTH SERIES—Large Treasury seal.

No. 34. Obverse. To left, allegorical bust of Liberty, with Acr of MARCH 3RD, 1863, directly over; to right, united states, value, RECEIVA-BLE FOR ALL UNITED STATES STAMPS; in autograph signature, "John Allison," REGISTER; "F. S. Spinner," TREASURER; numeral of value in circle in right upper corner; engine-turned frame broken to admit labels as follows: AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO., N. Y. above; FRACTIONAL CURRENCY below; TEN in curves in each corner. Surcharged with large Treasury seal in red.

Reverse: Elaborate engine turned frame, with X in centre, surrounded by inscription same as on No. 33, but differently disposed; large numerals of value at sides, with TEN above and CENTS below; in

lower margin, national bank note company, new york.

10 cents black; reverse green, with silk threads mixed through it;

size  $3\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

No. 35. To left, allegorical female figure, with helmet; corn and laurel branches hanging from above, lictors fasees inscribed E PLUBIBUS UNUM below; to right, inscription act approved march 3rd, 1863, fractional CURRENCY UNITED STATES, value, FURNISHED ONLY BY THE ASSISTANT TREAS-URERS, AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITARIES OF THE UNITED STATES; in autograph fac simile, "John Allison," Register; "F. S. Spinner," Treasurer; small numeral of value in left and large one on disk in right corner; engine-turned frame, broken to admit NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO., NEW YORK, below. Surcharged in centre with large Treasury seal in red.

Reverse: Design of engine-turned work, with inscription same as No. 34; in four lines above and below, large numerals of value at each end.

At bottom, AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO., NEW YORK.

15 cents black; reverse green, with silk threads mixed through it, size

 $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

No. 36. Portrait of Washington to left; inscription and frame same as No. 35, but differently disposed. Surcharged in centre with large Treasmry seal in red.

Reverse: Design of engine turned work, large numeral of value in centre, inscription same as No. 35, numerals of value at each end crossed by twenty-five; in four scrolls above and below, AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

25 cents black; reverse green, with silk threads mixed through it;

size 37x17 inches.

No. 37. Portrait of Lincoln to right, large numeral of value in engine turned oval in centre, inscription same as No. 34; numerals of value in circles in upper and cornucopia in lower right corner. Surcharged in centre with large Treasury seal in red.

Reverse: Design of engine turned work, inscribed in central frame same as No. 34. FIFTY CENTS above, numerals of value twice below, and

the same at each end.

50 cents black; reverse green, with silk threads mixed through it, size  $4\frac{1}{8}x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

### NINTH SERIES—Silk threads on one side only.

No. 38. Obverse and reverse same as No. 34.

10 cents black; reverse green; silk threads mixed in the paper at right end; size  $3\frac{1}{8}x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

No. 39. Obverse and reverse same as No. 35.

15 cents black; reverse green; paper same as No. 38; size  $3\frac{1}{2}x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

No. 40. Obverse and reverse same as No. 36.

25 cents black; reverse green; paper same as No. 38; size 3\frac{1}{8}x1\frac{1}{8} inches.

No. 41. Obverse: Portrait of Stanton at left, value in words, and numerals on engine turned work in centre; above, fractional currency, united states; in marginal label below, receivable for all united states stamps, signatures same as last; at left end, act approved march 3rd, 1863; at right end, patented July 24, 1866; in centre, on small circular label, u. s. bureau engraving and printing; numerals of value in each corner. Surcharged with small Treasury seal in red.

Reverse: Large oval of engine turned work to right, inscribed, 50 cents; inscription same as No. 40, but differently disposed, fancy designed frame bearing numerals of value, and below AMERICAN BANK NOTE co., N. Y.; U. S. is lower right corner numeral of value in the others.

50 cents: black, reverse: green, paper same as No. 36; size, 4\frac{1}{8}x1\frac{7}{8} inches.

# TENTH SERIES .- Treasury seal in green.

No. 42. Obverse, portrait at left, with name below, SAML DEXTER, SEC'Y TREAS'Y, 1801; in centre numerals with value, in words across, above

UNITED STATES FRACTIONAL CURRENCY; below signatures same as before, at right end engine turned label, with value in words, and engraved and PRINTED AT THE BUREAU ENGRAVING & PRINTING SERIES OF 1873; small serial letter; surcharged with Treasury seal in green.

Reverse: Similar to No. 41; in right upper coruer, act of march 30, 1863; in lower corner, act of june 30th, 1864; at left side, patented, july 24, 1863; in frame below national bank note co., new york.

50 cents, black; reverse: green, paper same as No. 36; size 3\frac{3}{4}x2

inches.

No. 43, Obverse: Portrait, at left william M. Meredith, sect. Treas'y, 1849 below; inscription, same as No. 42, but differently disposed, small serial letter; series of 1874, monogram of u. s. in upper and lower corners of left end of frame; numeral of value in circles in upper left corner; ten in upper right corner; X. in circle in lower corners, surcharged with treasury seal in green.

Reverse: Inscription same as No. 42, in transverse oval engine turned frame; outer frame inscribed fractional ten cents currency above; left side act of march 3D, 1863, patented July 24, 1866; right side act of June 30th, 1864; bottom, ten cents columbian bank note co., washington, D. C., ten cents; X. in left hand and 10 in right hand corners.

10 cents, black, reverse; green, paper same as No. 36; size 3\frac{1}{4}x2

inches.

# ELEVENTH SERIES—Red Treasury seal.

No. 44. Obverse: Portrait in oval at left; ROBT. J. WALKER, SEC'Y TREAS'Y, 1845 above; inscription same as No. 43, but differently disposed; value in words, at each end, numeral of value in left upper, and in words in lower corner; small serial number; surcharged with long Treasury seal in red.

Reverse: Value, on engine turned disk in centre; inscription same as No. 42, but differently disposed; U. S. shields bearing value in upper corners; that on the left having E PLURIBUS UNUM below, value in words

and numerals in left, and in numerals in right corner.

25 cents, black; reverse: green, paper same as No. 36; size  $3\frac{1}{2}x2$  inches.

No. 45. Obverse, same as No. 43, Treasury numerals. Surcharged with Treasury seal in red.

Reverse: Same as No. 43.

10 cents, black; reverse; green, paper same as No. 36; size 3\frac{1}{4}x2 inches.

No. 46. Obverse: Portrait in octagon at left, with name below, william H. Crawford, sec'y treas'y, 1817 to 1825; inscription, united states fifty cents series of 1875; fractional currency; 50 on engine, turned disk in centre. In autograph, fac simile signature, "John Al-

lison," REGISTER. John C. New, TREASURER; numerals of value in all but lower right corner; frame of engine turned work, broke above by label, ENGRAVED AND PRINTED ATTHE BUREAU ENGRAVING & PRINTING; at sides L., 50 L., U. S., L. 50 L., below by alternate circles containing figure ½ surrounded by half dollar; half circles containing u. s. fractional currency, and half circles containing 50 fifty cents. Small serial number; surcharged with large oblong Treasury seal (also containing 50 at each end) in red in centre.

Obverse: Large numeral of value in transverse oval disk of engine turned work; inscription same as last, but differently disposed; numerals of value at each end; small numerals of value on top frame, and L. in similar space below in lower frame. Jos. R. CARPENTER, PHILADELPHIA.

50 cents, black; reverse; green, paper same as No. 36; size 4\frac{3}{8}x2\frac{1}{8} inches.

### Essay.

Prepared by the department but never put in circulation.

Obverse: Portraits of Generals Grant and Sherman, in engine turned oval frames, at each end, fifteen cents on label, in center; 15 in engine turned oval below; inscription same as No. 20; united states in curves in upper corners, engraved and printed at the treasury department in lower margin.

Reverse: Similar to No. 20.

15 cents, black; reverse: green; size  $3\frac{1}{2}x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches. 15 cents, black; reverse: red; size  $3\frac{1}{2}x1\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

### Denmark.

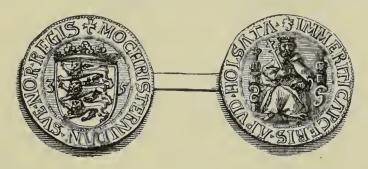
Few of the countries of Enrope have affected so powerfully the course of its national life as "little Denmark." Its earliest inhabitants, known as the Cymri, were formidable foes to Roman progress in Northern Europe so far back as 100 B. C. By the check these gave to Roman conquest and subjugation, they saved the Northern national character from being Italianized, so that when the Roman Empire broke up, a new race—one of new elements, virtues, powers, aspirations—one that had only a brief past, and that altogether hardy and heroic—one to whom the world was all a future—came forth from mysterious regions, and founded new nations. To the Cymri succeeded the Goths, establishing under their mythical leader, Odin, a supremacy through the whole Scandinavian Peninsula. As the power of Rome declined, and her legions, abandoning all outposts, were gradually drawn nearer to the metropolis, the power of the Northmen increased, and their inroads on the Sonthern countries became

more daring. During the 8th and 9th centuries, those rovers of the sea, the Vikings, entered both England and France, Rollo establishing himself in the latter country so early as 912 A. D., while his people took possession successively of the Shetland, Orkney, and the Faroë Islands, Iceland, Ireland, and even part of Scotland, Spain, Italy and Sicily.

A fierce struggle took place about this period between the old paganism of the country adhering to its gods, Odin, Thor and Wodin, and Christianity, whose missionaries had arrived from Germany, ending eventually in the triumph of the latter. In the 11th century, Count (Cannte) took possession of the English throne, though the continuous draining away of the population for foreign expeditions and by internal dissensions weakened the country. The feudal system was now also gradually introduced, raising up a strong nobility, but correspondingly

depressing the people.

In 1156, Waldenar I. subdued the Wends, introduced Christianity into Pomerania, and annexed to his territory Holstein, Lanenberg, Esthonia, and part of Prnssia. In 1397, Margaret, the last of Waldemar's dynasty, succeeded, by the union of Calmar, in obtaining for herself the triple crown of Sweden, Norway and Denmark. At her death, however, in 1412, the nnion was dissolved, and Christopher of Bavaria was elected King of Denmark, while on his death, in 1448, the nobles and clergy elected to the throne Christian I., Duke of Oldenburg, afterward Duke of Schleswig and Holstein. His grandson, Christian II., sided with the people as

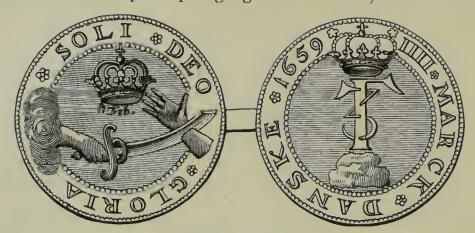


against the nobles, and then he was deposed in 1523, by a conspiracy of the prelates and nobles, headed by the king's uncle, Frederick I., Duke of Schleswig and Holstein, who succeeded him. The thaler of this reign has, obverse, the king crowned, with sceptre to right, dividing the date, 1532, and legend, fridericvs D. G. Rex Danie et norv; reverse, a crowned shield with Danish arms resting on a cross fleurie, with legend, MONET NOVA LAFNIENSIS.

The Reformation movement now caused considerable trouble in Denmark, finally, however, triumphing, when in 1537, Christian III. and his Queen were crowned by Bugenhagen, a friend of Luther's, and sent by him to Denmark to remodel the ecclesiastical arrangements.

The marked ability of several monarchs who now occupied the Danish

throne was rendered profitless to the people by the conduct of the nobles. These were continually conspiring against the crown, so that at last, in



1660, the people rose against the nobles and placed the supreme power in the hands of the king, Christian IV. In 1665, the succession to the throne was rendered hereditary in his family, where it has remained to the present time. In 1721, Schleswig became inalienably incorporated with the Danish crown under Frederick IV., and its arms quartered with those of Denmark proper. The reign of Christian VII. is memorable





by the commencement of the abolition of serfage, as well as many other valuable reforms. On the downfall of Christian, he was succeeded by his son, Frederick VI., whose connection with Napoleon involved Denmark in heavy losses, and led, in 1815, to the taking from it by the Congress of Vienna, of Norway, which was then added to Sweden. In 1818 Denmark established a National Bank, adopting the following coinage: Fredericks d'or, worth about \$4.20; silver specie dollars, about \$1.20; rix dollars, about 60 cents; marks, about ten cents, and skillings, worth not quite a cent each. The rix-dollar is divided into six marks of 16 skillings each. The reign of Frederick VII. witnessed the great Enropean uprising of 1848, and was marked by a Danish defeat of Prussia, who had encouraged the Holsteiners to rise in revolt. In 1863, Frederick died, and was succeeded by Prince Christian of Glucksburg as Christian IX., the present sovereign. The succession led to another revolt of the Holsteiners, under Prince Frederick of Augustenberg. Austria and Prussia joined in defense of the alleged rights of Prince Frederick, and took Schleswig-Holstein and Luneuberg from Denmark.

The allied Powers then decided that by right these districts belonged to Christian VII., but that he having lost them by fate of battle, they now belonged to them!—while Prince Frederick was left altogether out in the cold. Holstein was then occupied by Austria and Schleswig by Prussia,





which also took Lunenberg, giving in money half its presumed value to Austria. This infamous arrangement eventually led to that fierce struggle between Prussia and Austria, which ended in the dreadful humiliation of Austria at Sadowa.

### Coin Sale.

Auctions are proverbially perilous modes of disposing of property. A few weeks ago at one auction sale in this city, the results at the foot of almost every page of the catalogue ran up to the three figures. At one held last month, the results frequently did little more than touch the two figures. American cents in some cases as good as those that a few weeks ago brought 10, 15, 20 and 25 dollars each, here sold for little more than twice as many cents, while other rare pieces went for proportionately low prices. Every one remembers the great loss sustained by Colonel Cohen at his sale some time ago. Recent teachings of the risks of auctions, may possibly lead other collectors to prefer keeping their coins as playthings for their children rather than have them slaughtered. We give the prices of a few of the pieces sold.

#### WASHINGTON PIECES.

Unity cent, 30c.; United States cent (London copy) 80c.; Double-headed, \$1.75; Georgius Triumpho, 50c.; large eagle cent, \$2.25; Liberty and Security, \$1.75; do. variety, \$1.00; Wash. before Boston, \$1.35; Mint cabinet medal, \$1.10.

#### DENARII.

A large number sold at prices between 25c. and \$1.10.

#### FOREIGN SILVER.

Hartz monntain thaler, \$1.65; Max. Emanuel thaler, \$1.50; thaler of Charles Bishop of Olmutz, \$2.12; Nuremberg thaler, \$1.50; crowns of Louis XV. and XVI., \$1 to \$1.12 ea.; five franc pieces, 95c. ea.; Frankfort crown, \$2.15; two golden pieces of Frankfort, \$1.10; proclamation medal of Ferdinand VII., \$2.25.

#### GOLD.

Half aurens of Justinian, \$3.00; of Leo, \$2.00; George III., 7 shilling piece, \$1.50; South American piece, \$1.75.

#### PATTERN PIECES.

Flying eagle dollar, \$2.25; nickel cent 1856, \$3.00; another, \$3.75; 1872 silver dollar, half and quarter, the set \$31; Mint set of 1873, \$6.00; 1874 twenty cent piece in copper, \$10.50; half dollar French head of liberty, \$1.40; silver half dollar 1863, \$2.50; three cent piece size of large copper cent, \$2.50; Longacre's 5 cent piece, \$1.75; five cent piece in copper, \$1.20.

### ENGLISH SILVER.

Penny Edward the Confessor, \$3.50; half groat, Ed. III., 55c.; Medalet Ed. VI., \$1.00; commonwealth two-pence, \$1.25; ditto penny, \$1.00; shilling, Anna, 40c.; ditto, Geo. II. 45c.; three shilling token, Geo. III. 60c.; shilling Geo. IV. 55c.; half crown William IV. 50c.; two English florins 40c. each. One shilling English silver tokens 37½c. each.

Penny Henry II. \$1.00; another, \$1.40. Penny of Eleanor, wife of Henry II., \$1.63; penny Richard I. \$2.25; penny, John 60c; penny Henry III. 80c.; another, 70c.; penny Edward I. 30c.; half penny Edward III., 55c.; groat, Henry V., 70c; Liongros, Henry V., Anglo-Gallic 75c.; shilling Ed. VI., 80c.; groat Phil. and Mary, 60c.; Irish groat, James I., 30c.

#### ENGLISH GOLD.

Noble Ed. IV., \$10.25. Angel Henry VIII., \$8.00; another \$6.00 Twenty shilling piece James I., \$5.50.

### SCOTCH COINS.

Sword dollar Jas. VI., \$5.75; penny Alexander, 42c.; XIX penny Charles I., 25c.

### COLONIALS.

Annapolis sixpence, \$6.25; do. threepence, \$5.12; Colonies Francoises, \$1.00; Vermont's Respublica, \$2.25; NovaConstellatio scrip, 40c.; Kentucky cent, plain edge, \$2.25; Nova Cæserea, \$3; Talbot Allum & Lee, 70c.

#### U. S. CENTS.

1793, wreath, \$4.37; 1794, \$4.50; 1796, Liberty Cap, \$1.25; 1799 \$1.60; 1802, \$2.00; 1803, \$1.00; 1805, \$4.25; 1806, \$1.05; 1808, \$2.90, 1809, \$3.25; 1816, \$1.37; 1817, \$3.00; 1817, 15 stars, \$1.05; 1819, \$1.00; 1822, \$1.25; 1827, \$1.10; 1829, \$3.00; 1830, \$1.50; 1839; Booby Head, \$11.50; another, \$1.87; 1839, with head of 1840, \$1.00.

#### DOLLARS.

1795, Flowing hair, \$1.80; Fillet, \$4.05; 1797, \$3.00; 1798, \$1.25; 1799, \$1.20; 1800, \$2.36; 1801, \$1.25; 1802, \$3.00.

### WASHINGTON PIECES.

Unity States, \$1.50; another, 35c.; another, London restrike, 45c.; double-headed, 45c.; small eagle cent, \$4.50; Liberty and Security, \$3.02; cent 1792, Idler's copy, 70c.; George Washington bust, to right silver, \$1.45.

#### COLONIALS.

1652, Pine Tree shilling, \$5.00; Robinson's copy of Rosa Americana, \$1.05; Virginia cent, \$1.10; Kentucky cent, \$3.00; Franklin press token, \$1.30.

### Byzantine Coins.

### By WILLIAM GRAYSON.

Constantinus called Copronymus and known as Constantinus V., like his father, a fierce iconoclast, placed on the obverses of his coins his own effigy holding the orb, and on the reverses that of his father now long deceased, and holding a long cross. The solidus is of rude workmanship, its obverse bearing the emperor's bust, with a roll in his hand; legend, DNO CONSTANTINU. Reverse, a cross on steps between a star and the letter R, with legend, VICTORI AUGTO CONOB. The triens is equally rude, and of similar design, except that the cross on the field is plain. There is some silver of the same style, but as yet no bronze coins of Copronymus have been discovered. After he had, in 751, associated with him in the empire his son Leontius Chazarus, Constantinus V. issued solidi and a triens with busts of himself and of his son—the father holding the orb, while between them is as a hand from heaven, the legend reading const leo PP. Reverse, a cross on steps between a star and the letter R with legend victoria augto. conob. A somewhat singular class of issues have on the obverse the busts of Constantinus V., and of his son Leontius Chazarus, with legend constantinus s leon o neos; Reverse, bust of Leontius III., with legend DLEON PAMUL. Of this style of coin



there exist a few bronze pieces of small size; their legends being in Greek characters, show that they were probably struck at some provincial mint.

ARTAVASDUS, commander of the troops in Armenia, headed a military revolt in 741, and took possession of the throne, associating in the empire his son Nicephorus. In 743, Constantinus recovered the throne and put Artavasdus and his family to death. Owing to the brevity of his reign, the coins of Artavasdus are so rare as to be almost unique; on the obverse is the bust of the father, with a flat cap, holding in his right hand a cross or an orb in front of his breast, and legend G ARTAVASDOS MULT. Reverse, a similar bust of the son, with NICEPHORUS MULTA A, or else two stars in the field. On one singular piece we have on the obverse unmistakably the effigy of Artavasdus, with the the orb, and that of Copronymus, also with orb on the reverse, a coin that thus tells us, despite the silence of the historians, that during some portion of the reign of

Leontius Chazarus, son of Copronymus, was born in 775, and on the death of his father in 775, succeeded to the throne. At first he had been an image protector, but afterwards became an iconoclast. In 780 Leontius died of fever and ague, after a reign of four years and three months. We are not able to distinguish confidently between the coins of Leon-

Artavasdus, friendly relations existed between the rivals.

We are not able to distinguish confidently between the coins of Leontius Chazarus and those of Leontius Isanrien, nor have we any coins of Leontius and his wife Irene, the Athenian, whom in 769 he had married. Of Leontins and his son Constantine, we have a variety of coins. On the obverse we see a beaded imperial effigy holding a long cross with leg. Leo or Lewn; in the field is a cross or a star, or the letter A with a cross, while the emperor wears a mantle ornamented with pearls. Reverse, a beardless figure, with the leg. konct, and in the field the letter or or a cross. On some of the solidi we have four figures—two on either side. Obv.: Leontius Chazarus and his son, with a cross in the field between them and legend LEON VSSESSON CONSTANTINOS O NEOS Reverse, the busts of Leontius Isaurien and of Copronymus with leg. Leon PAP CONSTANTINOS PATHR. The word vssesson is perfectly unintelligible. The remainder of the coins of this reign are of bronze, having two busts, one with and the other without a beard, with a cross between them. Reverse, two other busts in rich mantles, with the letter B on one side and A on the other. Below, the monetary index M, having a between its legs.

(To be continued.)

### Two Mark Piece of Hamburg, 1553.



The free independent spirit of the early Saxon tribes showed itself in the large number of principalities and of dukedoms that were found within the limits of German territory. Oftentimes again inside the recognized limits of some territorial division, free, self-governing cities existed, purely republican in government and maintaining their local and municipal liberties. Perhaps the most important of all such is Hamburg, one of whose coin issues we present above.

Hamburg lies on the Elbe, about 75 miles inland from the German Ocean. It possesses two distinct pieces of territory—its own city with the suburbs, and an adjoining territory that it owns in connection with Lubeck, and in which is the township of Bergedorf. Its government is in the hands of a Senate, whose members are elected for life by the civic

or legislative body, consisting of Burghers.

Hamburg became prominent as a trading place early in the 11th century, and was raised to the rank of a free city by the Emperor Otho IV. In 1245 it joined with Lubeck and Bremen in forming the famous Hanseatic League, a union for mutual protection against the assaults of pirates and the oppressive exactions of neighboring rulers, as well as for trading purposes. In 1247, Brunswick joined the League, which held its first diet, in 1260, at Lubeck. This League consisted of four circles, or divisions—embracing the Wendic cities of the Baltic; those of Westphalia, Rhineland, and the Netherlands, those of Saxony and Nuremburg, and lastly those of Prussia and Livonia, and was the greatest trade association or union that the world has ever seen.

In the early part of the 16th century, during the reign of the Emperor Charles V. of Germany, the period to which the coin we have engraved belongs, a series of disputes commenced between Hamburg and Denmark, whose kings, as Dukes of Holstein, claimed a portion of its territory. These disputes led frequently to military operations, and did not terminate till 1768, when Denmark finally acknowledged the right of Hamburg to the debatable district. Hamburg suffered frightfully during the wars

of Napoleon, but the energy of its citizens and its admirable situation

have led since then to very great prosperity.

The silver coinage of Hamburg consists of pieces of one and of two marks; of these the obverse bears the city arms, three towers on a rampart, with a gateway. The legend being generally simply moneta nova civitatis hamburgensis; new money of Hamburg State. The reverse bears the Virgin and child with the legend, flat mini secondown verby twom; Be it unto me according to thy word. On the larger billon coins the obverse bears the arms inclosed by branches surmounting a circle that incloses the value in schillings, with legend namburger current and date; the reverse the crowned two-headed eagle of Germany with name and title of the ruling emperor, as, for instance, carolus vi. D g rom imposemp avg. On the smaller pieces, the obverse has simply the arms and hamburger in branches, and the reverse the value in schillings, with date. The recent gold ducats, those since 1810, bear on obverse a warrior in armor, resting on his sword, or with a spear and shield on his arm. In





1840 the form of the shield on the reverse was slightly changed, but otherwise the present coins resemble our illustration.

# Byzantine Coins.

By WILLIAM GRAYSON.

Constantin, son of Leontius and Irene, and known as Constantinus VI., was born in 771, and succeeded to the throne in 780, on his father's death. The ambitions Irene, was however, the real ruler, and in 797 put out the eyes of Constantinus, who died shortly afterwards, leaving his mother in possession of the throne. There are a few gold coins struck previous to the year 787, when image worship was again allowed. These have on their obverses the effigies of Constantinus and of his mother, with leg. Constantinus c as ir, and on reverse three bearded royal personages with leg. AvI pathr. A few bronze coins are known with a similar design.

IRENE, surnamed the Athenian, had been married to Leontius Chazarns in 769. On his death, in 780, she assumed the government in the name of her son. In 790 Constantinus removed her from this position, when in 797 she recovered her power and deprived her son of his eyes.

For five years she now reigned alone, having so great power that the Emperor Charlemagne sought her hand in marriage. This proposal, however, she declined, and in 802 was deposed from the throne by Nicephorus Logothetus, who banished her to Lesbos, where she died the following year. On a solidus of Irene, we have her full-faced effigy on the obverse, holding in her right hand the orb, and in the left the long cross

with legend Eirinh basilissi x or  $\Theta$ .

Nicephorus I. had been treasurer under Constantinus VI., and Irene, rebelling against whom, he succeeded to the throne in 802. His accession was at first opposed by Bardanes, the Commander of the Eastern army, but the defection of the army from the latter left Nicephorus master of the Empire. Hated for his avarice, impiety and faithlessness, Nicephorus fell in 811 in battle with the Bulgarians. Of his own coins only one piece of bronze has come down to us; on its obverse is the bust of the Emperor holding a long cross in his right hand, with legend  $\eta$  cifor bas that is,  $B\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\nu\sigma$ , Emperor. Reverse, the monetary M having an A between its legs; above, a cross, to left three crosses, and to right three n's, one above another. On other coins, of gold or bronze, the solidus has on obverse, the bust of Nicephorus holding the long cross and on reverse the beardless face of his son Stauracius with STAVRACIS DESPOT.

STAURACIUS had been recognized as Emperor by his father iu 803. Seriously wounded in the battle in which Nicephorus perished, Stauraciureturned home and was anew proclaimed Emperor by the army. Suffering from his wounds, he sought to secure the crown for his wife. The patricians, however, offered the purple to Michael Rhangabe, the brothers in-law of Stauracius, by whom the latter was placed in a monastery, where

he died in 812.

MICHAEL RHANGABE had married Procopia, the daughter of Nicephorus Logothetus. Having escaped the dangers of the battle in which his father-in-law had fallen, the purple was offered to him then. At first he refused it, but hearing that Stauracius purposed to put out his eyes, he hesitated no longer, and was crowned in 811, in the Church of St. Sophia. Michael was a good man but a poor soldier. A bloody defeat of his troops, in 813, by the Bulgarians, aided by the advice of his wife, Procopia, and of the patricians, led him to abdicate the throne. The troops then elected Leo, the Armenian, to be emperor, when Michael retired into a monastery, where he died in 845—his wife and two daughters also taking the veil.

Leo V., the Armenian, was the son of Bardaines, and commanded Michael's Eastern army. On Michael's defeat, in 813, Leo was proclaimed Emperor, to perish by assassination in 820. In 813, Leon associated with himself in the throne, his son Constantine VII., when coins were issued—some bronze pieces have come down to us, having on the obverse two imperial figures with legends Leon & const., denoting plainly Leo and Constantine, while the reverses resemble those of Nicephorus.

This arrangement enables us to assign to this reign a silver coin having on obverse, Leon's constantine EC  $\theta$  basilis R., and on reverse a cross on

steps with these xristus nica.

Michael II., called Balbus, or the stammerer, was placed on the throne by the murderers of Leo. During this reign, the Saraceus took possession of Crete and of Sicily, while Dolmatia revolted and elected as sovereign, one Thomas, whom Michael was able to subdue only by the assistance of the Bulgarians. Michael died in 829. Having, in 821, associated in the empire his son Theophilus. The coins of this series are of gold, silver and of bronze, and by no means rare. On the solidus, we have Michael with diadem, holding in his right hand a rolled volume with legend: MIXAHL BASILEVS, and on reverse, the bust of Theophilus, holding a sceptre and the orb with leg.,  $\theta$ EOFIL or  $\theta$ EOFILO DESP + E. The bronze pieces resemble those of preceding reigns; on the reverses, the monetary M is surmounted by a cross and has three crosses or x's, at one side and three n's at the other, with frequently a  $\theta$  between the legs. in place of A as before.

Theopilus, son of Michael II., succeeded to the throne in 829, and died in 842. An iconoclast, Theophilus followed the custom of Irene, in placing the same design on each side of the coins. On the obverse there is a bust of Theophilus holding the orb, with legend,  $\theta$ Eofilos Basile. Reverse, a cross with leg., corie boh $\theta$ H to so dovlo e., such as one subsequently finds on the coins of Tancred and Roger, princes of Antioch. On the bronze issues we have frequently a bust of Theophilus with a casque holding the labarum and the orb, with legend, and on reverse an

inscription filling the whole field.

After the death of Theophilus, his widow, Theodora, governed the empire during the minority of her son Michael. So soon as the latter had attained his majority, he drove his mother from the palace shutting her up in a monastery along with his sisters, whom he forced to take the veil. This took place in 856, and the same year the mother died of grief.

There are only two known gold pieces that bear the likenesses of Theodora and her son Michael; the beardless face of the younger figure



fitting in with the known age of Michael, while the effigy on the reverse is that of Christ. A very rare gold coin exists, having on its obverse Theodora, and on the reverse Michael and his sister Theela. To Michael himself we are not able with much confidence to assign any

coins—the choice of all coins inscribed with MICHAEL only, lying between

Michael the Stammerer and Michael the Tippler.

On some gold and bronze coins we have on the obverse the bust of Theophilus, and on reverse the busts of Michael III. and of his son, Constantinus. That the bust of Theophilus should so reappear is quite in accordance with the customs of the dynasty of Leontius. The great difficulty is with the grandson, Constantinus, historians not mentioning any children of Michael by his wife Eudoxia; but admit the existence of such, and the attribution of the coin is easy.

During Michael's earlier years he was greatly governed by his unele, Bardas, who gradually got the actual government into his hands. At last, becoming jealous of him, Michael procured his assassination by Basilius, a Macedonian, whom he then made his favorite. Basilius, dreading fickleness on the part of Michael, watehed his opportunity, and in

367, putting him to death, seized the crown.

Basilius I., sprung of an obscure family of Adrianople, so commended himself to Michael as soon to receive from him signal marks of favor. By his murder of Bardas, Basilius aequired a new claim on the regards of Michael, who adopted him as Associate in the throne. Within a year Basilius caused Michael to be assassinated, and then reigned for nearly seventeen years with signal ability.

The eoins of Basilius are in gold, silver and bronze. On the solidus we have, on the obverse side, the emperor's bust, with the long cross and the orb, with legend, basilios basilevs; reverse, effigy of Christ, with the XRS REX REGNANTIUM. On the silver and bronze the field of the reverse is

occupied with the inscription, basilios en  $\theta$ EO Basilevs Romeon.

Leo VI., son of Basilius and his second wife, Eudocia, succeeded his father in 886. On his gold eoins we have the bust, with legend, leon en  $\mathbf{x}\boldsymbol{\omega}$  basileys rom. Reverse, a bust of Christ. Of the bronze issues there are two classes, the first resembling, except the legend, those of Basilius; the second having the bust of Leon, with reverses, having in the field the words, leoh eh  $\theta$ eo basileys romeoh.

On the death of Leo, in 911, Alexander, his brother, assumed supreme power, banishing Zoe, the widow of the late emperor. On Alexander's death, however, in 912, Zoe returned, and took charge of the education of her son, Constantinus, by whom, in 919, she was compelled to enter a

monastery.

Constantinus X.—surnamed Porphyrogenitus, because born in a section of the palace called Porphyra—is considered to have succeeded his father Leo in 911. In 912 bronze coins were issued, having on their obverses the busts of Constantinus and Zoe, while the reverses are filled with an inscription.

In 919 Constantine married the daughter of Romanus Lacophenus, whom he then associated with him in the empire, coins being issued beartheir conjoint names. In 920 Romanus associated with him his son

Christopherus, and forced Constantinus to the third place in the govern-

ment, the position assigned to him on the coins.

In 945 Constantine delivered himself from this subjection, when gold and bronze coins were issued, having the bust of the emperor, with his right hand holding the vexillum; the reverse being filled in the usual manner with an inscription. In 948 Constantine associated with him his son Romanus the Younger. The obverses of the bronze issues now show father and sou holding the long cross, with legend, x const ce roman brom, while the reverse is filled with an inscription.

During his possession of supreme power Romanus I. issued money on which his own name and effigy appeared first. In 931 he associated with him in the throne his third son, known as Constantinus IX. The overthrow of the father led to the overthrow of the son, so that the latter

never occupied the throne alone.

On the death of Constantinus X., in 959, the throne became occupied by Romanus the II., or the Younger, whose coins bear generally only the first or the first two syllables of his name. His brief life and reign ended in 963.

Theophano, the second wife of Romanus II., was originally ealled Anastasia. Married in 959, she had two sons, Basilius and Constantinus. Acting as regent for her children, she yet married, in 963, Nicephorus Foeas, who was proclaimed emperor by the army, but was assassinated in 969, through the intrigues of Theophano, by John Zimisces, who then banished her to the island of Prote. On the death of Zimisces, in 975, her sons recalled her, while her after history is quite unknown.

Nicephorus II. had been a successful general in the East, when on the death of Romanus he was proclaimed emperor. Romanus had, however, previous to his death, associated in the throne his son, Basilius, so that the name and bust of this latter appears on a few coins of Nicephorus, those of Nicephorus alone being extremely rare, and of the usual style—bust on

the obverse, and inscription on the reverse.

John Zimsers, or John I., was of a noble Macedonian family. Having murdered Nicephorus, he assumed the purple in 969. His reign was marked by a succession of wars against the Saraceus, the Bulgarians, and the Russians. Zimisees is supposed to have died of poison, in Syria, in 975. His bronze coins are very common, especially those without his name or effigy, but having the bust of Christ on the obverse, with legend, and on the reverse an inscription. All these are ascribed to him on the authority of the statement by a historian that the emperor ordered this design to appear on the coins.

#### Some Austrian Coins.

The history of the Austrian Empire involves more or less the history of almost all Central and Southern Europe. Its alliances and treaties

have been made with every nation, while its territorial limits have changed with the close of each war. In the sixteenth century Austria was the great Enropean power, its monarch, Charles V., ruling directly or indirectly over the greatest sovereignty of the time. Since that period and the rise of other nations into greatness, Austria has possessed an equally remarkable importance, but from a different cause. Her geographical position, as between Southern and Northern Europe, renders her an important ally, should war arise between countries in either of these sections, while lying as she does between the combatants, with portions of her territory almost necessarily the seene of such a war, and therefore certain to suffer, despite her neutrality. Austria's interests prompt her to seek to maintain peace in Europe. Sometimes, indeed, her ambition or hopes of gain have led her to depart from this policy; a course

that has generally led to ultimate loss.

In the 17th century and down to the close of the 18th, Austria issued four distinct elasses or sets of money. On the coins for the Archduchy, or Austria proper, there was always on the obverse the likeness and title of the reigning Emperor of Germany, an elective office, yet one which was practically hereditary in the House of Hapsburg, to which Austria belonged since the death, in the battle of Franckfeld, in 1278, of Premislans Ottacar II., King of Bohemia. In 1282, Rudolph gave Austria, Styria and Carinthia to his son Albreeht or Albert, and the Hapsburg dynasty began its course. In 1298, Albert succeeded Adolphus of Nassau as Emperor of Germany, the office and title remaining in the family until 1806, when they were voluntarily surrendered. On the reverse of these coins were the Austrian arms, the double-headed eagle with the imperial crown between the heads, while a sword is in onc talon and an orb in the other. On the Pfennig of this period, say 1560 (4 to a kreutzer), the devices are generally an inscribed square or quatrefoil, with two or three small shields, each bearing a particular erest. On the half-kreutzer, the one and the two kreutzer (20 to a gulden), the designs are considerably improved and enlarged. The obverse of the three-kreutzer piece has an orb filling the field, with value; legend: FER. D. G. ROM. IMP. S. A. GER. HV. BO. R.; reverse: the double-headed eagle, with shield of pretense, and legend continued from the obverse, INF. HIS. ARCH. AU. D. B. CO. TIR., or Ferdinandus dei gratia, Romanorum imperator, semper Augustus, Germaniæ Hungariæ Bohemiæ, rex. inferiarum Hispaniarum, Archdux Austria, Dux Burgundia, Comes Tyrolis. On the Thaler the obverse has the king crowned, with sceptre, and legend, FERDINAND, D. G., ROM. HVNG. BO. D. C. REX. Reverse: Single-headed eagle, with shield of pretence on the breast, and between its feet the orb, on which we have the value—72 Kreutzer—with legend, INF. HISPA. ARCHID. AVST. DVX BVR. 1557.

The eopper coins issued in 1800 are perhaps more tasteful than those of any other country at that date. On the obverse is an exceedingly

graceful bust of the Emperor, filleted, with long, flowing hair, with two sprigs crossed in the exergue, and legend franz. II. Rom. Kai, Kon. z. nu. bo. erzh z. oest. Reverse, the two-headed eagle, with a large indent on breast containing value; the 6 kreutzer has legend sechs kreutzer erblandisch 1800; while the 3 kreutzer has on obv. franc II. d. g. r. s. i. a. ger. hun. boh. rex. a. a. and no crossed sprigs in the exergne, without any legend on the reverse, the indent on the eagle's breast being filled with the numeral of value, and the body of the eagle dividing the date, 18—00. The half-kreutzer is precisely similar to this latter, but smaller in size with  $\frac{1}{2}$  in the indent.

During the Napoleonic wars the financial condition of Austria was deplorable. Copper coins were issued of perhaps 3 kreutzer value intrinsically, but declared to be worth 30; of these the obverse bears the emperor's head in a beaded square placed corner-ways, with 30 on each side, and legend franz kais. v. oest. koen. z. hung. Boeh. galitz. u. lod. Reverse, the eagle in the diamond with 30 on its breast, with round the square munz 30-k wiener st. bancozett. Theilungs, and round the whole field, dreyssig kreutzer erblaend isch 1807. A large amount of scheidmunze, or money for local use was subsequently issued, the obverse bearing the eagle on a shield, surmounted by a large crown and legend, scheidemunze k. k. oesterreichische; reverse, value and date, with cross branches in the exergue.



EIN KREUZER, 1816.

On the more recent copper coinage the obverse presents the two-headed eagle, filling the field with legend, as before, while on the reverse we have merely the value, with date.



3 KREUZER, 1851.

On the latest issues there appears simply the numeral of value, with date, all inclosed in branches.

On the higher values, silver—thalers, guldens, or two-thirds of a thaler, two and one-quarter guldens and crowns—the obverse bears the emperor's head and titles, and the the reverse the arms; while the gold



CROWN, 1871.

issues are substantially similar, the four florin or ducat being represented as equal to ten francs.



FOUR FLORIN, 1871.

By the marriage of Mary of Burgundy to Maximilian of Germany, the Belgian provinces became part of the Austrian possessions, so that a



second series of Austrian coins was necessary. Of these coins the obverse bore the St. Andrew cross, crowned, dividing the date, with the

badge of the Golden Fleece pendant, and for legend the name and titles of the sovereign. Reverse, the crowned shield of arms, with or without the order-chain of the Fleece. These coins sometimes bear on the obverses the busts and general titles of the sovereigns, as: Jos. II., D. G. R. I. S. A. GER. HIE. HUN. BOH. REX., and then on the reverses such designs as





our illustrations exhibit: ARCH. AUS. DUX BURG. BRAB. C. FL., with date in the exergue—Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, and Brabant and Count of Flanders, or ARCH. AVST. DUX BURG. LOTH. BRAB. COM. FLAN., 1786—Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Lotharingia, and Brabant and Count of Flanders. In 1795 this series ceased to be issued, Belgium having then become incorporated with France.

The third series of Anstrian money was issued for Hungary, and is always distinguishable by the figures of the Virgin and Child. Having described the coins of this series so lately, we omit further reference to

it at present.

The fourth series was that for the Italian possessions. This interest was connected with and grew out of the early estates of the Hapsburg family in Switzerland. As Counts of Tyrol, the Anstrian rulers issued coins resembling in metals and style those current in other portions of the empire, but with distinctive and colonial titles and arms on the shield of pretense. As Dukes of Milan and Mantua, the Emperor of





Austria issued coins having on obverse the emperor's head, filleted, with legend, and on reverse a crowned shield, with local arms and legend:

MEDIOLANI ET MANT. DUX, 1782. A portion of these estates came into the hands of Austria in 1706, and to the united territories the name of Austrian Lombardy was given. In 1815 the Congress of Vienna added to this territory the District of Venice, and the new title arose of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Coins were now issued having the Emperor's head on the obverse, with reverses bearing the Italian arms and

During the revolution of 1841 coins of like value were issued at Milan by the Provisional Government of Lombardy. This movement having failed, the Austrian coins continued to be issued until 1860, when Lourbardy was ceded to Piedmont; while in 1866 Venice was ceded to the present Italian kingdom, and the Austro-Italian coin issues ceased.

### Pattern Pieces.

There is a peculiar pleasure experinced by every intellectual mind when the beginning, the initial movement, the germ of any important or interesting work or event is apprehended. Hence we presume the interest taken by so many persons in what are called Pattern Pieces. the designs for new devices on our coinage, prepared in compliance with the directions of Congress. Sometimes, of course, the designs offered are at once accepted, but more frequently they are prepared some time before they are needed; when submitted to the judgment or taste of supposed experts, and after they have thus been carefully considered, a final device is adopted. The rejected designs thus possess a special interest, and high prices are frequently paid for such when they are offered for sale.

The following list presents a portion of the Pattern Pieces at a recent

auction sale in New York, with the prices obtained:

U. S. A. Bar Cent. Believed original and rare.

1805 Five U. S. A. Gold Dollar. Strnck in copper. Very rare. 80c. 1827 U. S. A. Quarter Dollar. Struck in copper. As there were only three of these pieces struck in this metal, they must be exceedingly scarce. Its condition is nearly proof and milled edge.

1836 Flying Eagle Dollar. *Proof.* Scarce. \$8.00 1836 Gold Dollar. Liberty Cap. *Gold* alloyed with copper. Fine proof. \$3.00.

1836 Gold Dollar. Liberty Cap. Copper-proof. 90c.
1836 Two Cent piece. Nickel. Plain edge. 50c.
1836 Two Cent piece. Copper. Cracked die. Proof. \$1.00.
1836 First Steam Coinage, March 23. Copper. Thick planchet. 50c. 1836 First Steam Coinage, March 23. Silver. Thin planchet. Proof. Scarce. \$2.00

1838 Flying Eagle Dollar. Beautiful proof. Very rare. \$31.00

1838 Half Dollar. Head of Liberty. Flying Eagle. Cracked die, Beautiful p oof. \$7.00

1838 Half Dollar. Head of Liberty. Spread Eagle. Beautiful proof \$6.00

1839 Flying Eagle Dollar. Beautiful proof. Very rare. \$35.00 1839 Silver Half Dollar. Head surrounded by 13 stars. Rev. Eagle with shield. Dies by Gobrecht. Beautiful proof. Extremely rare. Pl. 3. \$14.00.

1849 Three Cent Piece. Obv. same as Half Dime. Rev. III, without inscription. Silver. Extremely rare. Proof. \$5.00.

1849 Three Cent Piece. Obv. same. Rev. figure 3, without inscription Silver. Extremely rare. Proof. \$7.25.

Obv. III. Rev. 3. No inscription. Silver. Very rare. \$1.25.

Same as above. Nickel. 35c.

1850 Three Cent Piece. Silver. Proof. Rare. 75c.

1850 Ring Cent. Rev. one-tenth silver. Copper alloyed with silver. 60c.

1850 Same as above. Copper. Larger hole. 40c.

1850 Same as above. A smaller hole. Copper alloyed with silver. 50c.

1850 Ring Cent. Not pierced. Rev. one-tenth silver Nickel. 50c.
1850 Ring Cent. Not pierced. Rev. One-tenth silver. Copper alloyed with silver. Rare. 45c.

1850 Ring Cent. Not pierced. Ob. same. Rev. blank. Nickel. Rare. 25c.

1850 Same as above. Copper. 40c.

1850 Ring Cent. Not pierced. Rev. one cent in wreath. Nickel. Scarce. 25c.

1850 Same as above. Copper. Scarce. 60c.

Ring Cent, pierced. One-tenth silver. Rev. United States of America. Nickel and Copper. 60c.

The same as above. Different alloy. 60c.

The same as above. Silver and Copper. Very rare. 55c.
Ring Cent, not pierced. One-tenth silver. Rev. same as above. Copper. Plain edge. 35c.

Same as above. Nickel. Milled edge. 50c.

1851 Silver Dollar in Copper. Fine proof. Very rare. \$5.00

1851 Cent. Nickel. Exceedingly scarce. Milled edged. Original. \$1.50.

1851 Cent. Copper. Scarce. Plain edge. 30c.

1852 Ring Dollar. United States of America. Dollar. Gold. Very rare. \$4.00.

1852 Ring Dollar. United States of America. Dollar. Nickel. Scarce. 30c.

1852 Ring Dollar. United States of America. Dollar. Copper. Scarce. 35c.

1852 Ring Dollar. United States of America. Dollar. Nickel. Thicker planchet, Scarce, 35c.

1852 Ring Dollar. United States of America. Rev. Dollar. \$3.25. Very rare.

1852 Ring Dollar. U.S. A. Rev. Wreath. Nickel. Scarce.

1852 Silver Dollar in *Copper*. Proof. Very rare. \$5.50. 1853 Silver Dollar in *Copper*. Proof. Very rare. \$1.40. Thick planchet. Nickel. Scarce. 70c. 1853 Cent.

1853 Cent. No date. One Cent. Ob. blank. Copper. 70c. 1853 Cent. No date. One Cent. Ob. blank. Nickel. 30c.

1854 Cent. Plain head. Copper. Proof. Thick planchet. 95c.
1854 Cent. Plain head. Copper Thin planchet. Very fine. 50c.
1854 Cent. Flying Eagle. Copper. Very scarce. \$1.00.
1854 Cent. Flying Eagle. Very scarce. 85c.

1855 Cent. Flying Eagle. Copper. Thick planchet. 75c.

1855 Cent. Flying Eagle. Copper. Thin planchet and different alloy. 75c.

Flying Eagle. Copper and less Nickel. Thick planchet. 70c. 1855 Cent.

1855 Cent. Flying Eagle. Copper and Nickel. 60c.

1855 Cent. Flying Eagle. Copper and Nickel. Variety. 60c. 1856 Half Cent in Nickel. Fine and rare. Seldom offered. \$1.60.

1856 Cent. Nickel. Proof. Scarce. \$3.25. 1856 Cent. Nickel. Proof. Scarce. \$3.40. 1856 Cent. Pure Nickel. Very rare. \$6.75.

Thick planchet. *Copper*. Proof. Very rare. \$2.75. Thin planchet. *Copper*. Very rare. \$3.25. 1856 Cent.

1856 Cent.

Cent. No date. Rev. Eagle. No inscription. Pure Nickel. Very rare. \$3.75.

1856 Cent. Eagle. No inscription. Rev. Tobacco Wreath. Cent. Copper. Very rare. \$2.50.

1857 Quarter Dollar. Rev. United States of America, without Eagle. Copper. Scarce. \$1.25.

1857 Head. Rev. United States of America. 2½D. Copper. Scarce. 70c. 1858 Set of the Pattern Cents. 12 Varieties. Proofs. Scarce. \$8.00.

1858 Large Eagle. Broad planchet. Rev. Oak Wreath and Shield from the Longacre Cabinet. Very rare. Nickel, \$5.00.

1858 Large Eagle. Tobacco Wreath. Copper. Rare. \$2.25.

1858 Large Eagle. Tobacco Wreath. Pure Nickel. Very rare. \$7.00. 1858 Indian Head. Laurel Wreath. Copper. Proof. Rare. \$1.75.

1858 Small Eagle. Oak Wreath and Shield. Copper. Proof. Rare. \$1.25.

1858 Small Eagle. Tobacco Wreath. Copper. Proof. Rare. \$1.38. Tobacco Wreath. Pure Nickel. Very rare. \$5.50. 1858 Small Eagle.

1858 Gold Dollar. Struck in Copper. Rare. 60c.

1859 Twenty Dollar Gold piece. Liberty seated. Struck in Copper. 75c.

1859 Half Dollar. Liberty seated. Pacquet die. Silver. \$1.05. 1859 Half Dollar. Liberty seated. Pacquet die. Copper. 30c.

- Silver. \$1.15. 1859 Half Dollar. Head of Liberty
- 1859 Half Dollar. Head of Liberty. Copper. 25c.
- 1859 Half Dollar. Head of Liberty. Silver. \$1.10. 1859 Half Dollar. Head of Liberty. Copper. 40c.
- 1859 50 Cents. Head of Liberty. Silver. \$3.50. 1859 50 Cents. Head of Liberty. Copper. 50c.
- The reverse of this is the reverse 1859 Half Dollar. Head of Liberty. of the regular issue. Copper. Very rare. \$2.50. 1859 Gold Dollar. Struck in Copper. Rare. 30c.
- 1859 Cent. Laurel Wreath. Copper. Scarce. 30c.
- 1859 Cent. Oak Wreath and Shield. Broad Shield. Nickel. 30c.
- 1860 Five Dollar Gold piece. Ob. French head of Liberty. Rev. Eagle with scroll "E Pluribus Unum." Copper. Thick planchet. Proof. Very rare. \$1.25.
- 1860 Same as above. Thin planchet. Copper. Proof. Rare. 80c. 1861 Same as above. Thick planchet. Copper. Proof. Very rare. \$1.50. 1861 Quarter Dollar. Struck in *Nickel*. Very rare. \$1.70.
- 1861 Half Dollar. Rev. "God our Trust" in field. Silver. Proof. Very rare. \$8.00.
- 1861 Half Dollar. Rev. "God our Trust" in field. Copper. Very rare. 80c.
- 1861 Half Dollar. Rev. "God our Trust" in scroll. Silver. Very rare. \$8.00.
- 1861 Half Dollar. Rev. "God our Trust" in scroll. Very Copper. rare. 80c.
- "God our Trust" in field. Copper. Very 1861 Ten Dollar piece. rare. 60c.
- "God our Trust" in field. Very Copper. 1861 Ten Dollar piece. rare. 60c.
- "God our Trust" in scroll. Bronzed. Verv 1861 Ten Dollar piece. rare. 60c.
- Very 1861 Ten Dollar piece. "God our Trust" in scroll. Copper. rare. 60c.
- 1862 Half Dollar. "God our Trust" in field. Silver. Proof.
- 1862 Same as above. Copper. Proof. 1862 Half Dollar. "God our Trust" in scroll. Silver. Proof. 80c.
- 1862 Same as above. Copper. Proof. \$2.50.
- 1862 Ten Dollar piece. "God our Trust" in field. Bronzed. 90c. 1862 Ten Dollar piece. "God our Trust" in scroll. Bronzed. 60c.
- 1863 "Postal Currency—Act of July, 1862." "10 Cents, 1863" Rev. Shield in Wreath. "Exchanged for U. S. Notes." Silver alloyed with Copper. Very rare. 85c.
- 1863 Another. Pure Silver. Very rare. \$1.20.
- 1863 Another. Pare Copper. Milled and thick planchet. Very rare. 75c.

- 1863 Another. Mixed Copper. Plain edge and thick planchet. Very rare. \$1.30.

- rare. \$1.30.

  1863 Another. In Aluminum. Milled edge. Very rare. \$1.70

  1863 Another. In White Metal. Plain edge. Very rare. 85c.

  1868 Another. Pure Copper. Thin and milled edge. Very rare. 50c.

  1863 Another. Believed Aluminum. Milled edged. Very rare. \$1.20,

  1863 Another. Rev. Obverse of Dime. Without date. Very rare. \$1.20,

  1863 Another. Rev. Obverse of Dime. Equally fine. Very rare. \$1.10.

  1863 Half Dollar. "God our Trust" in field. Silver. Proof. \$3.25.

  1863 Half Dollar. "God our Trust" in scroll. Silver. Proof. \$3.25.

  1863 Half Dollar. "God our Trust" in scroll. Silver. Proof. \$3.25.

  1863 Ten Dollar piece. "God our Trust" in field. Bronzed. 60c.

  1863 Ten Dollar piece. "God our Trust" in scroll. Bronzed. 60c.

  1863 Three Cent piece. Large 3 in Wreath. Size of the old Copper
- 1863 Three Cent piece. Large 3 in Wreath. Size of the old Copper Cent. Copper. Proof. Very scarce. \$2.50.

  1863 Same as above. Aluminum. Very much rarer. \$13.00.
- 1863 Two Cent piece. Head of Washington. "God and our Country." Copper. Proof. 40c.
- 1863 Same as above. Aluminun. Edge damaged. Fine. Very rare. \$3.50.
- 1863 Two Cent piece. Shield. "God our Trust." Copper. Fine and rare. 75c.
- 1863 Cent. Thin planchet. Copper. Proof. Scarce. 75c.
- 1864 Quarter Dollar. 3 light arrows in left talon. "Quarter Dollar" underneath the Eagle. Silver. Beautiful proof. Very rare. \$4.50.
- 1864 Same as above. Copper. Beautiful proof. Very rare. \$2.25. 1864 Two Cent piece. "In God our Trust." Nickel. Fine. Scarce.
- 60c.
- 1864 Same as above. Aluminum. Very rare. Edge damaged. 80c. 1864 Same as above. Mixed metal. Very rare, only 3 struck. 90c.

- 1864 Dime. Struck in Nickel. Proof. Very rare. 30c.
  1864 Cent. Thin planchet. Mixed metal. Proof. Very rare. 60c.

# Correspondence.

Editor Coin Collectors Journal:

Sir: I send the following method of taking fac simile impressions of coins, thinking it may be of interest to your readers and enable them to take impressions easily and quickly when wishing to send description of a coin either with view to sell or exchange. I devised the process in trying to catalogue my collection of U. S. cents which contains many varieties of some years.

The apparatus required consists of an *iron* "screw-clamp" (such as carpenters use in clamping together pieces of timber when glueing), and

which may be procured at any hardware store.

2d. Two pieces of hard wood, maple, apple, &c., the harder and closer the grain the better, one and one-fourth to one and a half inch thick and having a surface somewhat larger than the coin or medal to be copied.

3d. Four pieces of two-ply rubber packing, with a smooth surface and free from points or hard grains, and of equal size with the blocks of wood.

The materials for work are tinfoil (to be procured at any drug store) and pure sealing wax—if fac similes are desired. The thinner the tinfoil the more perfect the copy, but also the more easily spoiled by subsequent handling.

Having coin to be copied, apparatus and materials at hand, the modus

operandi is as follows:

Place a piece of the rubber upon one of the blocks and upon it lay a piece of tinfoil from which all wrinkles have been carefully smoothed out. Next lay the coin on the foil and fold the foil over the coin so as to completely cover it. Now lay upon this a second piece of rubber and on top of all the second block. Then apply the clamp, placing it so that the points of pressure shall come as nearly as possible over the center of the coin and screw it up tight. Remove the pressure clamp and upper block and rubber and you will find the foil has become exactly and perfectly applied to the coin. Open the foil, remove the coin and the impression is complete, unless you wish it in sealing wax, in which case open out the foil impression and fill the side which was next to the coin with thoroughly melted and fluid sealing wax. After the wax has hardened the foil may be easily stripped off from the wax.

If a very deeply cut coin or medal is to be copied, place two thicknesses of the rubber packing under and over it and proceed in all other respects

as directed above. Very respectfully,

H. S. JEWETT.

# Answers to Correspondents.

F. S., St. Louis.—Has a Chilmalma cent dated 1860, similar in design to that of the Mexican cent of 1842. We wish you had said on your card to which State the brass cents of 1849 and 1850 belong, to Chilmalma or to Mexico.

The Russian Platinum coins were issued only between the years 1828 and 1837, when experience proved that the metal was not suitable for a

coinage.

A. F. Chicago.—The bird on the reverse of Mexican coins is not meant for an Eagle, though generally considered to be such, but for the Secretary bird in the act of destroying a serpent, its customary prey.

### Sierra Leone.





From the time that Vasco de Gama sailed down the west coast of Africa, and rounded the Cape of Good Hope, different European nations have formed trading settlements on that coast.

The French, the Dutch, the English, the Portuguese, have landed at different places and sought to obtain a permanent foothold. The climate, however, so deadly to Enropeans, has effectually prevented any colonization, and the settlements are, in some cases, not so large to-day as they

were nearly two lundred years ago.

Among these venturesome traders, the English merchants took a foremost place. A company called the Gninea Coast Company, was the parent of the Sierra Leone Company, which issued in 1791, for its settlement, both silver and copper coins or tokens. The dollar, or ten macuta (a Portugese denomination), the Half, the twenty and ten cent pieces, were in silver, having on the obverse a lion with above sierra leone company, and in the exergue, Africa; rev: two hands clasped with legend, one dollar piece, 100, both above and below the hands, and the date 1791 in the exergue. The copper coinage had the same obverse, but on the rev. the clasped hands as before, with one penny piece, and I above and below the hands, or one cent piece, with the rest as before. Another issue took place in 1796. The dies of these coins still exist, so that the proof pieces frequently seen are probably only re-strikes.

#### Later French Coin Issues.

No event of modern times is to be compared in importance with the French Revolution. While its immediate cause was the worthlessness of the French government, its real causes are to be found in that general quickening and mental awakening of the European peoples that resulted from the great Reformation movement of the sixteenth century. When a ruler, while head of the State, was yet seen to be but the servant of the people, and when the people were confessedly possessed of rights

inherent and protected by law, and not as conceded by the whim of a sovereign, then, when the actual state of matters was in direct opposition to the ideal, revolution was inevitable, and the manner in which this should take place, would be determined by local peculiarities. In 1688, a revolution had taken place in England as the result of such a state of society, a revolution almost bloodless in its character. By that, not only was James II. suceeeded on the throne by William III., but the great principles of the accountability of the ruler and of the supreme authority of the people were finally established. Since that period revolution has been impossible in England. The monarchial form of government indeed exists, but the sovereign is utterly powerless to interfere with the administration, the House of Commons, the House of the people, alone saying who shall and who shall not be the great officers of the nation. France refused to learn from the experience of England. Her rulers went on in their old ways. The day of reckoning at last arrived, and the French Revolution—an effect and in turn a cause—with all its terrible exeesses, took place. Since that period the social and political life of France has oscillated wildly between republic and monarchy, one while rushing into the anarchy of Communism, and another into the opposite extreme of despotism. All these changes are brought before us by the different coin issues of the last eighty-five years, whose study thus becomes a lesson in history.

Louis XVI. ascended the French throne in 1774, when the coins bore a youthful head of the king. In 1780 the head was bare, and in 1786 an older head was substituted. In 1789 the revolution took place, and what is called the Constitutional period in French history commenced. This was so called because the Government was practically conducted by a Constituent Assembly, that is, one appointed to prepare a Constitution; an assembly that remained in existence until 1792. During the years 1789 and 1790 and in the earlier part of 1791, the coinage was, as before, the king's head, filleted to left with Ludov. XVI. D. GRATIA, and on reverse the Anjou arms on a shield

crowned with francle et navarre rex 1791.

Political complications soon, however, rapidly advanced, so that in this year, 1791, there was issued the first of the Revolutionary coins. On the obverse was the king's head with draped bust to left, with the leg. Louis XVI rol des francois, or on the issues of some mints, francais. On the reverse, the Genius of Liberty standing to right, is writing the word constitution on a tablet that is resting on a stand, and at the base are the words 1791 3 de la liberty referring to the year 1789, the year of the Revolution. On the two sol and other pieces of this date, we have on the obverse, the king's bust draped to left with the artist's name, Duvivier, on the truncation, while the legend is as before, and on reverse the fasces divide the value surmounted by the liberty cap, all enclosed by a wreath, the legend reading la nation la loi le rol, and in the

exergue L'AN 3 DE LA LIBERTÉ. In 1792 similar coins were issued, the date 1792 being now below the bust on the obverse, and on the reverse the leg. being L'AN 4 DÉ &c., &c. In Sept. 1792, the Convention Govern-



ment was established, destined to be the ruling power till 1795. In 1793 a few coins were issued similar to the preceding, but with the date 1793, and on the reverse L'AN 5 DE LA LIBERTÉ. Coins of this date are very rare, as the monarch was executed on the 21st of January, 1793, with which event a new period in French history and in French coinage commences.



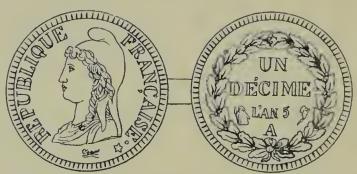
On the silver coinage of this year (1793) the Genius of Liberty is represented as writing the word constitution on a tablet, the legend being regred delta loi, and on reverse the value encircled by a wreath, the inscription being republique francoise l'an II. On this money the date is taken, not from the Revolution of 1789, but from 1792, the year of the National Convention. All this period, and indeed throughout the whole Revolutionary years, the mint was necessarily in poor working order, the dates on many of the coins are sadly mixed up, while obverses and reverses are hopelessly confused. We must also remember that the year dated, not from January to December, but from our September to our August.

The copper coinage of this period has for device a tablet surmounted by the sun, legend REPUBLIQUE FRANCOISE, and in exergne L'AN II.; on the

reverse is a balance resting on a civic wreath that incloses the value, and is surmounted by a Liberty eap. The legend reads LIBERTE, EGALITE, the

date 1793 being in the exergue.

On the 13 Vendemiaire, year 4, that is to say October 4th, 1795, the last of the uprisings took place, quelled by Napoleon, at that time only a young officer of artillery, and on the 20th of that month, the Directory was established. The released waters had now spent their first fierce dash, and French national life began to flow in somewhat of a regular channel.



In the year 4, the coinage had on the obverse, the head of Liberty with a Phrygian cap having long pendant ends on the back of the neck, and legend, REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE; on the reverse is the value in words running in three lines across the centre of a wreath Decime or Deux Decimes, or 5 CENTIMES but no wreath, L'AN IV. In the year V, the same design appears on similar values, but the five centimes is much larger in size than that of the previous year, and is inscribed cinq centimes within a wreath, while the centime reads un centime, within a circle of dots. In the year VI the long pendants of the Liberty cap are absent, and the curling hair takes their place, the only piece issued being the un centime. In the year VII., the decimé and the cinq centimes resembled those of the year V. while the UN CENTIME resembled that of the year VII. The year VIII. or the period of the Commission, lasting from Nov. 1799, to May 1800, had decimé and a cinq centime like those of the year V., and a centime like that of the year VI. In the year IX, a decime and a cinq centime, like those of the previous year, were issued and the Revolutionary coin issues came to an end.

In the year XI., or 1803, the Napoleon issues commenced, and the five franc of this year has on the obverse Herches standing between Liberty and equality, the legend being union et force; reverse, a wreath encircles the value and date 5 francs L'an II, while the legend is still republique francaise. On the one franc of this date, we have Napoleon's head to right, with legend bonaparte premier consil and on reverse, the legend, republique francaise, with the value one franc inside a wreath and date an XI in the exergue. In the year XII this latter design was continued, and in May of the year XII., that is 1804, Napoleon became

Emperor, and on the obverse we have therefore the legend Napoleon Empereur, while the reverse resembles that of the coins of year XII. The coins of the years XIII–XIV, down to December 1806, resemble those of the year XII, these being the last to bear the legend Republique Francaise.

From 1807 down to 1814, or the overthrow of Napoleon, the legend on the obverse of the coins is simply napoleon empereur, with the date in figures, and on the reverse empire francais, with an eagle, afterwards replaced by a wreath, inclosing the values. On the five and ten centimes the design was simply a large N, crowned with flowing ribbons, on a sunk centre, and a raised rim, and on the reverse 10 cent in the centre of the field, with napoleon empereur on the border, and the date 1808, 9, or 10, in the exergue.



In April, 1814, Napoleon, yielding to the allied armies, abdicated the French throne, and retired to Elba, and was succeeded by Louis XVIII. The new coinage now issued, naturally bore on the obverse the king's bust draped, to right, with legend louis XVIII. Rol de france, and on the reverse the Anjon arms on a shield, crowned, inclosed by branches, with legend PIECE DE — FRANCS, with date 1814. Copper decimes were also struck at Strasburg, having a large L crowned with the fleur-de-lis, all inclosed in a wreath, and on the reverse un decime, 1814. B. B.

The new monarch, Louis, was signally incompetent for his position, and Napoleon was restless. In March, 1815, the latter left his island kingdom, and for 100 days—until the fatal defeat of Waterloo—reoccupied the French throne. The only coin issued of this period is a two franc piece, having the Emperor's head laureated to right, with legend, NAPOLEON EMPEREUR, and on reverse EMPIRE FRANCAISE, 1815, with 2

FRANCS inclosed in a wreath.

### Coin Exhibitions.

Coins are like pictures; one may learn something of them by reading descriptions, but after all, they must be seen to be understood or enjoyed.

Neither eloquence nor minuteness of desceiption can ever approach in value to seeing, as a means of obtaining accurate knowledge of such ob-Every lover of numismatics has therefore to deplore the few public opportunities that exist in this country for engaging in his favorite study. Few of our colleges have museums or collections connected with them, and even where they have, but little effort is made to exhibit such articles. Some time ago we were visiting a town in the West in which is an influential and largely attended college—one unusnally rich in an extensive and valuable museum. In one part of the showcases we discovered a heap of several hundred Roman bronzes in splendid preservation, while a large number more were spread out on the checkerboard principle, an inch apart, without the slightest attention to countries, metals, years or sides. On remonstrating with the professor, who was with us, on this state of matters, he frankly said that no one there knew anything about them, and asked if we would take home with us a number of coins, reported to be very valuable and contained in a locked box, for the purpose of examining and arranging them for him! Such treatment of coins may be exceptional, but how can there be any increase of numismatic interest unless our treasures be exhibited? Storekeepers know the value of placing their goods in windows, expecting to sell them to one class of customers if not to another, and knowing that they would not sell them at all unless the public had first been taught by seeing them in the windows that certain articles, existed, and then had come to learn their value by comparing those in his store with certain others elsewhere.

One of our regrets about this city of New York, is its utter lack of any coin exhibitions. Without these, there are no means for awakening a taste for numismatic studies or for spreading any knowledge upon the subject. Seeing reveals to us a new source of pleasure and of knowledge at the same time, aiding us in possessing both. Until we have such, there will be but little interest taken in this matter. European countries have their national unuseums, as in London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, where magnificent collections, admirably arranged for exhibition with free admission to the public, awaken and foster the numismatic taste and lead to those smaller collections that are the glory of so many private mansions, and a source of endless pleasure and interest to the owners.

Perhaps we speak too strongly when we say that there are no opportunities for studying minimatics in this country. A number of our citizens have visited, and a number more have heard of the metropolitan museum in West Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. In this building—which should be visited twice each week by every art student, once on Monday or Thursday when admission is free and once on some other days when twenty-five cents admission fee is charged to defray expenses—there have been on exhibition for some time back some very valuable selections of coins. S. B. Schieffelin, Esq., has kindly lent

to the trustees for exhibition a large number of gold, silver and bronze, Greek, Roman and Jewish coins of rare excellence. In the same glass case is a large number of silver and bronze coins, very generously donated to the museum by S. G. Ward, Esq., consisting of Greek autonomous, Greek, Regal, Roman family and Imperial issues, all fully named, and thus of great service to the young collector. In another room is another extremely interesting collection; one, too, that could be made very instructive by the simple process of placing beside each coin something of its history.

To the three gentlemen who have thus contributed to the formation of a numismatic taste among our people, great praise is due. Perhaps the best thanks that can be paid them is to state, as we do from our personal knowledge, that several young collectors have mentioned to us with great delight, that by means of the coins in the museum, they have been enabled to identify certain coins they were possessed of, but of which they had previously known nothing.

But this work of educating the public mind should not be dependent simply on the lending or donating by private persons of their collections in this manner.

Our different numismatic societies throughout the country should remember that they have a higher mission than that of being mutual admiration societies. We are not aware that up to the present time any one of these has exerted itself in any practical manner to educate numismatic students by means of exhibitions. At last, however, a movement has been made. At one of its regular monthly meetings the Boston numismatic society appointed a committee to report on some plan by which the society's collection of coins and medals could be placed on exhibition. The collection, we believe, is both small and poor, so at least a distinguished member of the society informed us. It is not large enough to form an exhition by itself, and so it will be placed along with some objects belonging to another society.

Why could not the New York numismatic society do likewise? Perhaps, however, now that Boston has moved, New York will have courage to follow suit, so that whether its collection be too valuable to be entrusted anywhere but to the safes of private members, as we have been one time told, or too poor to be placed on exhibition as we have heard at another, the members of the society may have an opportunity of seeing what they are supposed to own, and the general public be incited to a greater interest in numismatic pursuits.

We are strongly disposed to say to our readers, Don't think of joining any professedly numismatic society that either neglects or refuses to place its collection on exhibition, where not only its own members, but also the general public, may have a constant opportunity of seeing it without charge.

### Pattern Pieces.

## (Continued from page 111.)

We continue in this unmber our list of Pattern Pieces lately sold in New York with the prices they obtained. A few assay or mint-made medals were sold on the same occasion. We prefix an account of these.

1865 Silver Dollar. With present reverse. In Copper. Proof. Very rare. \$1.00.

1865 Half Dollar. With present reverse. In Copper. Proof. Very rare. 50c.

1865 Quarter Dollar. With present reverse. In Copper. Proof. Very rare. 50c.

1865 Dime. Struck in Copper. Proof. Very rare. \$1.20. 1865 Half Dime. Struck in Copper. Proof. Very rare.

Very rare. 1865 Three Cent piece. Silver size. Copper. Proof. \$1.10.

1865 Half Dollar. Regular issue. Struck in Copper. Uncirculated. Very rare. 50c.

1865 Five Cent piece. Struck in Copper. Proof. Very rare. \$1.90.

1865 Three Dollar piece. Struck in Nickel. Very rare. 50c. 1865 Three Dollar piece. Struck in Copper. Very rare. \$1.00. 1865 Three Cent piece. Nickel size. Copper. Very rare. \$1.10. 1865 Three Cent piece. Nickel size. Brass. Very rare. 90c.

1865 Quarter. Silver. Proof. Very rare. \$2.50.

1865 Same as above. Copper. Proof. Very rare. \$1.20. 1865 Two Cent piece. Nickel. Very rare. \$1.60.

1865 Two Cent piece. Pure Nickel. Much scarcer than the above. \$1.00.

1865 Two Cent piece. Half Copper and half silver. Very rare. 80c.

1865 Cent. Pure Nickel. Very rare. 70c. 1865 Five Cent piece. Nickel. Very rare. \$1.60:

1866 Silver Dollar. Struck in Copper. Proof. Very rare. \$1.20.
1866 Half Dollar. Struck in Copper. Proof. Very rare. 40c.

1866 Quarter Dollar. Struck in Copper. Proof. Very rare. 70c.

1866 Head of Washington. "United States of America." Rev. 5 Cents in wreath. "In God we Trust." Copper. Proof. The word Cents curved. Rare. \$2.00.

1866 Same as above. Nickel. Rare. \$2.12. 1866 Head of Washington. "In God we Trust." Rev. "United States of America." 5 in broad wreath. Copper. Proof. Rare. \$2.50.

1866 Same as above. Nickel. Proof. Rare. \$1.00.

1866 Obv. same. Rev. Larger 5 in smaller wreath. Copper. Proof. Rare. \$2.12.

1866 Same as above. Nickel. Proof. Rarc. \$2.25.

1866 Obv. same. Rev. 5 surrounded by Stars and Stripes. Nickel. Proof. Rare. \$2.06.

1866 Larger head of Washington. "God and our Country." Rev. 5 in light wreath. "United States," &c. Copper. Rare, \$2.12. 1866 Same as above. Nickel. Rare. \$2.12.

1866 Shield. "In God we Trust." Rev. 5 in wreath. United States, &c. Copper. Proof. Rare. \$1.62.

1866 Obv. same. Rev. 5 in heavy wreath. Nickel. Rare. \$1.20. 1866 Ob. same. Rev. United States, &c. Large 5 surrounded by Stars, underneath is Cents. Copper. Proof. \$1.60. 1866 Same as above. Nickel. Proof. Rare. 50c.

1866 Obv. same. Rev. same legend, 5 sarrounded by Stars and Stripes.
Copper. Proof. Very rare. \$2.00.

1866 Same as above. Nickel. Very rare. \$1.30.

1866 Same as above. Struck in Steel. Exceedingly rare. \$4.00.

1866 Shield, Divided date. Rev. "United States," &c. 5 in a wreath. Copper. Proof. Rare. \$1.80.
1866 Same as above. Nickel. Proof. Rare. 60c.

1866 Obv. same. Rev. small 5 in heavy wreath. Copper. Proof. Rare. \$1.71.

1866 Obv. same. Rev. same as above. Nickel. Very rare. \$1.50.

1866 Two Cent piece. Nickel. Very rare. 70c.

1866 Cent. Pure Nickel. Very rare. 50c.
1866 Cent. Pure Copper. Proof. Thick planchet. 70c.
1866 Three Cent piece, Nickel size. Copper. Very rare. 60c.
1866 2\frac{1}{2} Dollar piece. Nickel. Rare. \\$1.50.
1866 Dime. Thin planchet. Nickel. Very rare. \\$2.50.

1867 Longacre's head of Liberty. "United States of America." Rev. V over a Shield. "In God we Trust." Copper. Plain edge. Very rare. \$1.60.

1867 Same as above. Aluminum. Proof. Very rare. \$2.00.

1867 Same as above. Milled edge. Copper. Proof. Very rare. \$3.75.

1867 Same as above. Aluminum. Proof. Very rare. \$4.00.

1867 Obv. same. Rev. small V in a heavy wreath. Nickel. Proof. Very rare. \$1.20.

1867 Shield. "In God we Trust." Rev. "United States," &c. 5 surrounded by Stars and Stripes. Cents underneath. Copper. Proof. \$2.37.

1867 Same as above. Nickel. Proof. 80c.

1867 Obv. same. Rev. 5 surrounded by Stars. Copper. Proof. \$1.00.

1867 Head of Liberty. "United States," &c. Rev. "In God we Trust." 5 Cents in wreath, word Cents curved. Copper. Rare. \$1.38.

1867 Same as above. Nickel. Rare. 80c.

- 1867 Obv. same. Rev. Word Cents in a straight line. Copper. Rare. \$1.40.
- 1867 Same as above. Nickel. *Proof.* Equally rare. \$1.10. 1867 Ob. Shield. Rev. same as above. Copper. Rare. \$2.90.

1867 Two Cent piece in nickel. Very rare. \$1.75.

1867 Cent in pure nickel. Scarce. \$1.30.

1867 Dime in copper. Proof. Very rare. \$1.80.

1867 Three Cent piece. Nickel size. Brass. Rare. \$1.10.

1867 Three Dollar piece. Nickel. Milled edge. Scarce. \$1.60.

1868 Ten Dollar piece. French head. Copper. Proof. \$1.00.
1868 Ten Dollar piece. Aluminum. Proof. Very rare. \$1.25
1868 Head of Liberty. Same as old Cent of 1857. Rev. "Ten Cents's in a wreath. "United States of America." Nickel. Exceedingly rare. \$2.50.

1868 Same as above. Copper. Exceedingly rare. \$2.88.

1868 Obverse same. Rev. "One Cent," &c. Same as old cent of 1857. Nickel. Exceedingly rare. \$14.00.

1868 Same as above. Copper. Exceedingly rare. \$10.50.

1868 French Head of Liberty. "United States of America." Rev. "5 Dollars 25 Francs," in wreath, Copper. Proof. Exceedingly rare. International coinage. \$18.00.

1868 Same as above. Aluminum. Exceedingly rare. \$11.25 1868 Head of Liberty. "United States of America." "5 cents" in a wreath, curved. "In God we Trust." Broad planchet. Copper. Proof. Very rare. \$1.60.

1868 Same as above. Nickel. Proof. Very rare. \$1.00. 1868 Same as above. Small planchet. Copper. Proof. 80c. 1868 Same as above. Nickel. Proof. 88c.

1868 Ob. same. Rev. "In God we Trust," in scroll. V in wreath. Copper. Proof. Rare. \$1.30.

Same as above. Nickel. Proof. Rare. \$2.12.

1868 Ob. same. Rev. smaller V in heavier wreath. Copper. Rare. \$1.75.

1868 Ob. same. Rev. large V over a shield. Nickel. Very scarce. 75c.

1868 Three Cent Piece. Ob. "United States," &c. Rev. III in wreath. Copper. Proof. Rare. 75c.

1868 Same as above. Nickel. Narrow planchet. Scarce. 50c.

1868 Ob. same design. Letters and date smaller. Rev. III in tobacco wreath. Broad edge. Copper. Proof. \$1.00.

1868 Same as above. Nickel. Proof. \$1.30.

1868 Ob. same. Rev. I in lanrel wreath. Copper. Proof. \$1.30.

1868 Same as above. Nickel. Proof. \$1.40.

1868 Ob. same. Broad edge. Rev. I in tobacco wreath. Copper. Proof. \$1.00.

1868 Same as above. Nickel. Proof. \$1.40.

1868 Two Cent piece. Nickel. Very rare. \$1.60.

1868 Cent. Aluminum. Proof. Very rare. \$1.25.

1868 Dime. Rev. "One Dime." 1868 in wreath. Nickel. Rare. \$3.00.

1868 One Dime in wreath. Rev. "Exchanged for U. S. Notes." Nickel. \$2.50.

1868 Same as above. Aluminum. Proof. Very rare. \$3.00.

1868 Same as above. 40 grains copper. Proof. Very rare. \$2.50.
1869 Set of Standard Silver pieces—50, 25 and 10 cents—in three varieties, making nine pieces. Plain edge. Silver. Proofs, Searce. \$7.00.

1869 Same as above. Copper. Proofs. 9 pieces. Very scarce. \$5.50.
1869 Same as above. Milled edge. Silver. Very rare. 9 pieces. \$7.00.
1869 Same as above. Milled edge. Copper. Very rare. 9 pieces. \$5.00.

1869 Same as above. Milled edge. Aluminum. Very rare. 9 pieces. \$10.50.

1869 Silver Dollar struck in Copper. Proof. Very rare. \$1.50. 1869 Half Dollar. Copper. Proof. Very rare. \$1.50. 1869 Quarter Dollar. Copper. Proof. Very rare. \$1.50.
1869 Dime. Copper. Proof. Very rare. \$1.00.
1869 Half Dime. Copper. Proof. Very rare. \$1.30.

1869 Silver Three Cent piece. Copper. Proof. Very rare. 60e. 1869 Five Cent piece. Copper. Proof. Very rare. \$1.00.

1869 Niekel Three Cent piece. Copper. Proof. Very rare. 60c.

1869 Twenty Dollar Gold piece. Copper. Proof. Very rare. \$1.50.

1869 Ten Dollar piece. Copper. Proof. Very rare. \$1.50. 1869 Five Dollar piece. Copper. Proof. Very rare. \$1.10.

1869 Three Dollar piece. Copper. Proof. Very rarc. \$1.10.
1869 Two and a Half Dollar piece. Copper. Proof. Very rare. \$1.25.
1869 One Dollar piece. Copper. Proof. Very rare. \$1.00.

1869 Ten Dollar piece French head. Copper. Thick planehet. Proof. Very rare. \$3.00.

1869 Same as above. Thin planchet. Copper. Proof. Very rare. \$3.25.

1868 Head of Liberty. Rev. "In God we Trust" in seroll. V in wreath. Copper. Proof. Rare. \$1.25.

1869 Same as above. Nickel. Rare. \$1.20.

1869 Obv. same. Rev. Large V over shield. "In God we Trust." Nickel. Searce. \$1.00.

1869 Obv. same. Rev. III in laurel wreath. Nickel. \$1.20.

1869 Obv. same. Rev. I in laurel wreath. Nickel. 80c. 1869 Indian head. "United States," &c. Rev. is the shield, &c., of the five cent piece. Pure Nickel. Very rare. \$6.00.

1869 Three Cent. Rev. III in laurel wreath. Copper. Scaree. \$2.00. 1869 Obv. Shield. Rev. 5 surrounded by stars. Copper. Scarce. \$2,25.

1869 Konly's Alloy for Small Coin—Sil., Nic., Cop. Silver 26, Copper 41, Nickel 33 per cent. Rev. Liberty seated. Milled edge. Extremely rare. \$3.12.

- 1869 Same as above. Copper. Proof. Rare. \$3.75.
  1869 Same as above. Copper. Proof. Thicker planchet. Rare. \$4.10.
- 1869 Same as above. Silver. Proof. Rare. \$5.00.
  1869 Liberty seated. "United States," &c. Rev. Sil. 9, Cop. 1. Nickel. Proof. Rare. \$4.00.
- 1869 Same as above. Copper. Proof. Rare. \$3.75.
- 1870 Longacre's Pattern Dollar. Silver. Beautiful proof. Exceedingly rare. \$22.50.
- 1870 Same as above. Copper. Beautiful proof. Equally rare. \$6.00.
- 1870 Dollar, Half Dollar, Quarter, Dime and Half Dime. Barbour's Pattern. Figure of Liberty seated, holding a shield by the right hand. Liberty cap on a pole on the right side. Silver. Beantiful proofs. Exceedingly rare. Very desirable. \$26.00.
- 1870 Dollar. Same as above. Copper. Beautiful proof. Exceedingly rare. \$13.50.
- 1870 Dollar. Regular issue. Nickel. Beautiful impression. The only one I have ever met with. Very rare. \$14.00.
- 1870 Dollar. Regular issue. Copper. Proof. Very rare. \$1.62.
- 1870 Set of Standard Silver pieces. 50, 25 and 10 Cents. Old Wreath. In three varieties, making 9 pieces. Silver. Plain edge. Beautiful proofs. Very rare. \$7.50.
- 1870 Same as above. Plain edge. Copper. Proof. 9 pieces. Very rare. \$7.00.
- 1870 Same as above. Plain edge. Aluminum. Proof. 9 pieces. Very rare. \$8.00.
- 1870 Same as above. Milled edge. Copper. Proofs. 9 pieces. Very rare. \$6.50.
- 1870 Same as above. New Wreath. Plain edge. Silver. Beautiful. Proofs. 9 pieces. Very rare. \$7.50.
- 1870 Same as above. Copper. Milled edge. Proofs. 9 pieces. Very rare. \$5.50.
- 1870 Same as above. Silver. Milled edge. 9 pieces. Very rare. \$6.50.
- 1870 Same as above. Aluminum. Plain edge. Proofs. 9 pieces. \$7.00.
- 1870 Same as above. Aluminum. Milled edge. Proofs. 9 pieces. Very rare. \$7.00.
- 1871 Longacre's Pattern Dollar. Silver. Beautiful Proof. Exceedingly rare. \$24.00.
- 1871 Same as above. Copper. Exceedingly rare. \$6.00.
- 1871 Head of Liberty. "United States," &c. Rev. V Cents in a Wreath. Large planchet. Copper. Proof. Exceedingly rare. \$1.50.
- 1871 Same as above. Nickel. Proof. Exceedingly rare. \$1.50.
- 1871 Ob. same. Rev. 5 Cents in Wreath. Smaller planchet. Copper. Proof. Exceedingly rare. \$1.75.

1873 A set of the Trade Dollars of this year, struck as suggestions, containing six beautiful *proof* specimens, all different and exceedingly rare. \$24.00.

1874 Pattern Twenty Cent piece. Silver. Proof. This is the first one

I have ever seen or heard of. Very rare. \$12.50.

# Assay Medals.

## All very fine and scarce.

	•	SIZE.		
1860	French head of Liberty. "Mint of the United States,	17172126		
1000	Philadelphia." Rev. "Annual Assay" in wreath.			
	Copper. Bronzed	24	\$2	50
1861	Another. The same, excepting the date	24	n	50
	The same, but in Silver	24		37
	Peace destroying the Implements of War. Rev. Larger		~	91
1000	wreath. Fine. Copper	24	1	50
1969	Another. The same design. Copper. Bronzed	41		50
	Same obverse. Rev. Another wreath, joined by a Scroll,		1	90
1000	on which is "Let us have peace," Slightly damaged.			
	In Aluminum	24	9	62
1869	Figure of "Liberty" seated on a Rock. Same reverse.		2	02
1000	Silver. Proof	24	2	25
1869	Another. On a little thinner planchet. Silver	$\frac{24}{24}$		25
1960	Another. In Copper	$\frac{24}{24}$		25 25
1880	Another. In Copper Another. In Aluminum	$\frac{24}{24}$		25
		2 <del>4</del>		25 25
1970	Same Figure surrounded by Stars. In Aluminum		O	20
1010	Science with appliances for Assaying. Wreath without	24	1	50
1970	Seroll. Copper. Bronzed	$\frac{24}{24}$		50
1970	Same design. Pure Copper. Proof Same design. In Aluminum. Proof Same design. In Aluminum. Urcirculated. Proof	24		75
1070	Same design. In Alexander Unainculated Duraf			12
1070	A whimedon the first Assured Por Different month	24	2	12
1011	Archimedes the first Assayer. Rev. Different wreath Silver. Proof	0.1	0	00
1971		24		00
1071	Another thinner planchet. Beautiful proof. Silver	24	Z	<b>5</b> 0
1012	Science with appliances for assaying. Wreath as 1870.	0.1	0	P7 E2
1 4/79	Copper. Bronzed	24	2	75
1010	Archimedes same as lot 518. Rev. Wreath of Ever-			
	green, on Tomb inscribed "Eckfeldt." Copper.	.D. f	~	00
1907	Thin planchet. Bronzed	24	Э	00
1001	Large Cyrus Field Medal. Obv. Bust rising from the			
	Clouds. A hand above holding a wreath to crown			
	him with. Rev. By Resolution of the Congress of			
	the United States, March 2d, to Cyrus W. Field, &c.	0.4	4	F-0
	Very perfect and scarce. Copper	64	4	50

1865 Twenty Dollar piece. Thick planchet. Copper. Proof. Very rare. 70c.

1865. Another. Very rare variety. A very small circle of Stars without Motto. Very rare. \$1.00.

1865 Ten Dollar piece. Copper. Proof. Very scarce. \$1.00. 1865 Five Dollar piece. Copper. Proof. Very scarce. 55c.

1865 Silver Dollar with present reverse. Beautiful proof. Very few issued. Very rare. \$4,50.

1865 Half Dollar. With present reverse. Silver. Proof. Very rare. \$3.00 1865 Quarter Dollar. With present reverse. Silver. Proof. Very rare. \$2.25.

#### COLONIALS.

Pine tree shilling, 1652, fair, \$2.25; Louisiana cent, 1722, fair, \$1.00; Pitt token, 1766, fine \$1,10; Georgius Triumpino, good, \$1.25; Annapolis shilling, good, \$3,50; Vermon Auctori, 1788, poor, 50c.; Massachusetts cent, 1787, good, \$1.00; do., half cent, fine, \$2.00; another, \$1.62; Fugio cent, 1787, fine, 75c.; Kentucky cent, thick pl.; fine, \$2.10; Nova Eborac, 1787, good, \$1.10; Immunis Columbia, 1787, tooled, \$1.10; Set of Wyatt's Oak Tree shilling, twopence, penny, Pine Tree sixpence and threepence, silver (copies) lot \$5.00

#### MISCELLANEOUS COIN.

Mary and Henry Dollar, 1566, Scotland, fine, \$9.50; Mary, testoon, 1556. \$4.00; Elisabeth erown, \$6.50; do., half-crown, \$2,50; Commonwealth crown, 1654, \$7.00; James I. gold unit, large shield, \$7.00; Oliver Cromwell, 1656, 20 shilling gold piece, \$7.50; George III., Spade Guinea, 1798, \$7;00; Napoleon I. Consul, 20 francs, \$5.75.

#### PAPER MONEY, ETC.

Set of fractional currency, face value \$7.13, \$10.00; Another lot, face value, \$5.23, \$7.50; Grant & Sherman 15 centrotes, 2, each 40c.; Commission signed by James K. Polk, 40c.; Store Cards of 1863, (copperheads) 5 lots, 1309 pieces, fine, to uncirculated, 1½c. each; Army and Navy buttons, fine, 104 pieces, 02c. each; Continental paper money, of various issues, 15c. each; New Hampshire do, 7 pieces, 15c. each; Massachusetts, one piece, 25c.; Rhode Island, do, 35c.; New York Water works, 20c; Penna. printed by Franklin & Hall, 10c.; New Jersey, 5 pieces, each 15c.; Maryland, 5 pieces, each 10c.; Delaware, printed by Franklin & Hall, 3 pieces, each 10c.; Virginia, 22 pieces, average 40c. each; North Carolina, 2 pieces, each 75c.; Georgia, one, 75c.

### Coin Sales.

A very important sale for all except collectors of U.S. cents will come off at Messrs, Bangs & Co.'s some time during September. The collec-

tion, the property of a well-known amateur, were all selected for their historical importance, and are in a fine state of preservation. Among some of the most interesting pieces might be mentioned a fine collection of forty-five siege pieces, some of the rare Mexican Morelos dollars, a fine collection of old German, French and Spanish crowns, all in the very finest possible condition. We had almost forgotten to mention some exceedingly rare Canadian pieces. Collectors wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of adding to their collections should make immediate application to our publishers for catalogues, who will carefully execute orders from their subscribers at the usual commission.

## Recent and Important Discovery of Roman Coins.

A numismatic discovery, almost unparalleled in extent, has been made near Verona. Two large amphore have been found, containing no less than two quintals, or about six hundred English pounds weight of coins of the Emperor Gallienus and his successors, within the hundred years following his reign. The number of the coins is estimated at about fifty or fifty-five thousand. Of those of the Emperor Probus, there are more than four thousand.

The majority are of bronze, but there are some of silver, others of bronze silvered-subwratæ. They are all in the finest state of preservation, and with the exception of those of Gallienns, which are a little worn, they are so fresh from the mint as to make it evident that they were never put into circulation. The discovery has been considered of sufficient importance for the Minister of Public Instruction to send Signor Pigorini specially to Verona to report upon it.

All the finest examples are to be placed in the museum of Verona, and the remainder either exchanged in sets with other museums or sold.

as may be decided on.—[London Times.

# Answers to Correspondents.

- M. J. T., Martinsburg.—No. U. S. copper coins were made in 1815. For answer to your other question see page 142 of last volume of Coin Collector's Journal.
- W. S. C., Granby, Conn.—Twenty-seven varieties of the Pine Tree and eleven of the Oak Tree shilling have been discovered. Your question got mislaid, or would have been answered before.
- C. B. E., Reynal's Basin.—U. S. silver without the small letters c. c. s. or o., are coined at the Philadelphia Mint. Proof pieces are struck

from polished dies, especially for collectors. Your coin is an Austrian piece of no value.

P. J. H., Mobile.—We are unable to answer your questions, the rubbings you send being too indistinct. The monograms are mint marks, but we donbt if you have pictured the 3d one correctly.

Mount Vernon.—If you look over the answers to correspondents, in the May number of the C. C. Journal, you will find your query about the manner of cleaning copper and silver coins are fully answered.

H. S. L., Indianapolis.—The Austrian standard silver coin is the Florin, equal in value to two English shillings, and divided into one hundred copper Krentzers. The coinages of the German States are somewhat intricate. The legal standard is, or perhaps was, the *Munzpfund* or Mint pound of 500 grammes of pure silver. This was divided into 30 *Thalers*. The Thaler, worth about 75 cents, again was divided by Prussia and Saxony into 30 Silbergroschen. Each Silbergroschen was divided into 12 Pfennige. Bavaria used *Florins* in place of Thalers, each worth about 40 cents, and divided into 60 copper Kreutzers. Hamburg used *Marks* worth about 30 cents, which it divided into 16 schillings. Of the Groschen there were three, the *Guten groschen*, worth about 3 cents, 24 of which was equal to a Thaler; the *Silber groschen*, worth about 2.7 cents, of which 30 were equal to the Thaler, and the *Marien groschen*, worth about 2.3 cents, and of which 24 were equal to a Florin.

Louis.—The materials of which the ancient Britons formed that medimm of exchange which circulated among them, when Cæsar first landed upon their shores, were brass and iron; but at a latter period, that is during the reign of Canobeline, they appear to have struck gold, silver, and copper, with types apparently formed upon the model of the Roman mint. After the second subjection of Britain, under Claudius, Roman mints were probably established in Britain; and gold, silver, and copper coined. During the existence of the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Danish governments, there is reason to believe that no other metals besides silver and brass were coined in their mints. After the Conquest, silver became the sole material of coinage for a long extended period, until the more precious metal, gold, was introduced into the mint by Edward III. The first copper coins were issued by James I. (farthing tokens,) since which time gold, silver, and copper have been coined in England. Gold is at the present time the only money which is unlimited in its circulation, and, therefore, that metal alone must be considered as forming the legitimate coinage of Great Britain; the other money is subordinate thereto, and intended for public convenience, or to supply the want of smaller coins, into which gold cannot be divided without the greatest inconvenience, on account of the minuteness of the several pieces.

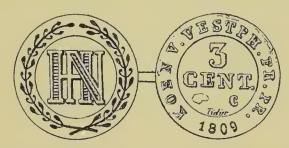
# Westphalia.





DOUBLE THALER OF JEROME NAPOLEON, KING OF WESTPHALIA.

Soon after the Christian era a powerful Saxon tribe called the Westfalen passed southward from the Elbe, and to the land on which they finally settled, was given the name of Westphalia. Charlemagne, however, defeated their leader Wittekind, allowed him to remain Duke of the Engern and West-falen. At that date Westphalia included all Germany between the Weser, the Rhine and the Ems. In 1179 the Archbishop of Cologne annexed this district to his jurisdiction, to which it remained attached until 1802, when the larger part of it was given to the Hesse-Darmstadt family. In 1500 Westphalia gave its name to one of those six Circles into which at that time the German Empire was divided. In 1807 Napoleon formed the kingdom of Westphalia, which he then bestowed upon his youngest brother Jerome, whose name in its



Latin form reads Hieronymus. The billon coinage of this period bears in its centre the sovereign's monogram. Jerome took a deep interest in the welfare of his people, while they in turn appreciated his efforts for their benefit. The exactions of France, however, became finally intolerable. In 1813 the Russians drove Jerome from his capital, Munster, while the battle of Leipzic decided the fate of the kingdom, Jerome fleeing for safety to France. By the treaty of Vienna, the Kingdom of Westphalia was broken up, and its constituent parts restored to their former owners, except the Hesse-Darmstadt portion, which was given to Russia, of which empire Westphalia is now a province.

## Byzantine Coins.

### BY WILLIAM GRAYSON.

Basilius II., surnamed Porphyrogenitus, was son of Romanus II. and Theophano, and succeeded John Zimisces in 975. A man of great ability, he so frequently and so successfully waged war against the Bulgarians, that he received the by-name of Bulgaroctonus, Bulgarian slayer.

Basilius II. and his brother Constantinus XI. were associated in the Empire, but so also were Basilius I. and his son Constantinus VIII., so that it is impossible to assign confidently coins having these two names. To the first two, however, the term  $Ho\rho \varphi \nu \rho o \gamma \epsilon \nu \nu \eta \tau o i$  was applied, so that when this appears on coins, we know at once that such belong to Basilius II. and Constantinus XI.

Basilius II. died in 1025, when the sole charge of the State devolved on Constantinus XI.

Romanus III. succeeded, in 1028, his father in-law Constantinus XI. and in 1034 was murdered by his wife Zoe. No coins are known of this Prince.

MICHAEL IV., the Paphlagonian, was raised to the throne by the Empress Zoe, whom he married. After a time, dreading her intrigues, he abdicated and retired to a monastery, where in 1041 he died. There are no coins known of this reign.

Michael IV., was adopted by Zoe on the uncle's death and raised to the purple. Within four months the Empress confined him in a monastery and deprived him of eyesight, so that he died shortly afterward. There are no assured coins of this reign.

Constantinus XII., surnamed Monomachus, was raised to the throne in 1042 by Zoe, whom he married. Only two silver coins, one of which is concave, are known, which by bearing the word Movomaxoo, can be attributed to this ruler.

Zoe now occupied the throne, but strange to say, this woman, who for so long had exercised such great power, has left no coins that bear her name.

Theodora, sister of Zoe, had been associated with her in the throne from 1042, and on Zoe's death in 1050, succeeded to sole power. The coins now issued, though rarely met with, are perfectly well determined. The solidus presents the bust of Theodora with sceptre and orb, her name being in the legend, while the reverse has the bust of Christ, with abbreviated name, on either side of the head.

MICHAEL VI., surnamed Stratioticus, or the General, was named by Theodora, when she lay dying in 1056, as her successor. His reign was brief. In 1057 the army proclaimed Isaac Comnenus as Emperor, when Michael retired into a monastery. There are no coins of this reign that are reliable.

Isaac I, or Isaac Commenus, was chosen emperor in 1057. Suffering from sickness, he nominated a successor in 1059, and then retired into a monastery, in which he died in 1061. On his coins this emperor is represented as holding a drawn 'sword, to signify the means by which he had obtained the crown.

Constantinus XIII., surnamed Ducas, succeeded Isaac I. in 1059, being then nearly sixty years of age. On the coins of this emperor, in whatever metal, many of them concave, the name  $\triangle O \Upsilon KA \geq$  is always

present.

Eudocia Dalassena, widow of Constantinus XIII., next wielded supreme power as regent for her three sons Michael, Constantinus and Andronicus. Within a few months, however, she married Romanus Diogenes, whom she declared Emperor. On the death of Romanus, in 1071, Eudocia was driven from the throne and shut up in a monastery. An aurens of this reign bears the figures of Romanus and Eudocia, with legends in which Greek and Roman characters are barbarously intermixed. On some bronze issues the obverse presents the figure of Romanus and the reverse that of Eudocia. Only a very few pieces of any metal bearing the name of this empress have come down to us.

ROMANUS IV., called Romanus Diogenes, was raised to the purple on his marriage with the Empress in 1068. In 1070 he was captured by the Saracens, when his stepson Michael VII. assumed the government. On the release of Romanus, in 1071, and his return to Constantinople, he was arrested, deprived of sight and shut up in a monastery, in which place he

shortly afterward died. There are no assured coins of this reign.

Michael VII., surnamed Ducas, was son of Constantinus Ducas and Endocia, and gained possession of the throne during the captivity of his stepfather Romanus Diogenes. His reign was notable for the great successes of the Saracens, by whose assistance at last Nicephorus Botoniates usurped the throne, and in 1078 caused Michael to retire to a monastery. Shortly after this Michael was forced by Nicephorus (who desired to marry his wife, the Empress Maria,) to become Archbishop of Ephesus, in which position he died in the time of Alexis Comnenus.

The coins of Michael VII. are not very rare. The gold coins, concave, have on their obverses the Emperor's bust with legend MIXAHA  $\beta ACIA$  O  $\Delta$  and on the reverses generally the bust of Christ with legend. The silver coins have on their obverses the bust of Michael and legend, and on the reverses the figure of the virgin and inscription. The bronze pieces are easily recognized, greatly resembling those of his father. On some gold and silver coins we trace the busts of both

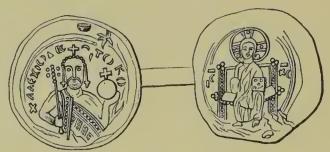
Michael and his Empress Maria.

NICEPHORUS III., surnamed Botoniates, had been commander of the army of the East, but, assisted by the Turks, he successfully conspired in 1078 against Michael VII. and seized the throne. This he occupied till 1081, when he was deposed, and then withdrew to a monastery, in

which he died. On his gold coins the title Botoniates occurs. On the bronze pieces there is a figure of Christ on the obverses, having a star on either side, and on the reverses there is a cross, with ornaments, and in

each angle one of the letters  $\Gamma \Phi N \Delta$ .

ALEXIUS I., called Alexius-Comnenus, was proclaimed Emperor in 1081 by the troops. The coins of Alexius are in either pure gold, gold and silver mixed, pure silver or bronze. On the gold coins his name is always found along with the figure of the Emperor standing, the reverses having the figure of Christ seated.



On the aurens we engrave, the legend, somewhat imperfect, on the obverse reads  $AAEZI\omega$  AEII  $T\omega$  Ko, while on the reverse we have IC XC (the Greek C represents the Latin S) on either side of the figure. The Ko in the legend on the obverse being a portion of the Comnenus. Our readers must remember that when such an abbreviation appears as  $K\omega$ , then it is a portion not of the name of Komnenus, but of Constantinus.

John II., or John Commenus, surnamed Porphyrogenitus, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father Alexius I. in 1118. The gold, silver and bronze coins of this reign are not scarce. All the gold pieces are concave, having on the obverse the figure of the Emperor with one of the Virgins or of St. George standing beside him, and on the reverse a figure of Christ, generally seated, with inscriptions. The bronze pieces are for the most part concave, the smaller pieces being otherwise, but of the same style, the Emperor on the obverse and Christ on the reverse.

Manuel I., or Manuel Comnenus, was son of John II. and his Empress Irene, daughter of the King of Hungary, and was associated with his father in the Empire. A brilliant soldier, he distrusted the crusading multitudes that were now passing through his dominions and effected the destruction of the hosts that were led respectively by Conrad III. and by Louis VII. Toward the end of his life Manuel assumed the monkish character and died in 1180. The coins of Manuel Comnenus are easily distinguished from those of Manuel Paleologus. On the gold and silver coins, many of which are concave, the Emperor is represented as standing, and on the reverse is found as usual the figure of Christ. Some of the bronze coins are concave, and others not, with the customary designs of the pieces not concave. There are two varieties, on one of

which Mannel holds a palm and a sceptre; on the other he holds a

sceptre. In all cases the name Mannel is found in the legend.

ALEXIUS II, surnamed Alexius-Commenus, was son of Manuel I, of his second wife, Maria, daughter of Raymond, of Poitiers, Prince of Antioch. As there were two Emperors of his name, the one thirty-three years of age when he ascended the throne, the other only sixteen. Plainly such as have a bearded face belong to Alexius I., and those with a beardless one to Alexius II. This prince succeeded to the throne in 1180 and was assassinated in 1183, leaving no coins.

Andronicus I, or Andronicus-Commenus, son of Isaac-Commenus and brother of John II, siezed the throne in 1182, making himself colleague to his consin Alexins II. Next year he assassinated Alexins, but plotting the death of Isaac-Angelus, he was arrested, ignominionsly treated by by the populace and finally put to death. His eoins are noticeable from the long, divided beard that he wears, showing that the Byzantine engravers sought to exhibit any marked peculiarity of the Emperors. All

the coins, whether gold, silver or bronze, are concave.

Isaac II, or Isaac-Angelus, son of Andronieus-Angelus, was saved from the scaffold and made Emperor in 1185 by the murderers of Andronicus I. In 1195 he was imprisoned, and his eyes put out, by his brother Alexins-Angelus, who then usurped the throne. In 1203, however, the allied French and Venetian Crusaders captured Constantinople, restored Isaac to the throne, associating with him his son Alexius IV. The gold and silver coins of Isaac are all concave; of those of bronze, some are concave and others not so. The latter being very rare.

During his reign one important revolt occurred in Asia Minor, headed by Theodorus-Mangaphos. So great was his success, at first, that he proceeded, in 1188, to issue silver coins, as we learn from history. None of

these, however, have been as yet discovered.

Alexius III, or Alexius-Angelos, surnamed Andronicus, was brother of Isaac II, and in 1195 had usurped the throne. After that revolution, which gave the crown to Andronicus I, Alexius fled to the Sultan Saladin. On the accession to the Byzantine throne of his brother Isaac, he returned to Constantinople in 1195 usurping the throne himself. In 1203, as he fled from the Crusaders, he was made prisoner by the marquis of Montferat and having had his eyes put ont, died in a monastery. There are no authentic coins of his reign.

ALEXIUS IV, or Alexius-Angelos, son of Isaac II, was placed on the throne in association with his father by the Crusaders in 1203. By his cruelties, however, he soon so alienated the affections of his people, that in 1203 a great revolt took place, during which the emperor was assassin-

ated, leaving no eertain coins.

ALEXIUS V, Alexius-Ducas, or Murzuphlus, succeeded to the throne on the death of Alexius IV. The Crusaders now considered that they might divide the Greek Empire among themselves. They therefore

stormed Constantinople, when Alexius trying to escape, was siezed and after a little while hurled from the top of a lofty column, leaving no assured coins.

On April 12, 1204, Constantinople was captured by the Crusaders, when the members of the royal family fled to districts not yet conquered by the invaders. The people, generally, had a horror of the Latin hosts and chose for themselves rulers of Greek origin, so that the empire, already greatly overrun by the Turks, become split up into four distinct sovereignties, Constantinople, Nicea, Thessalonica and Trebizond. In each of these localities coins were issued, that belong naturally to the Byzantine series, so that a notice of the coinage of each empire may be properly inserted here.

## Constantinople.

Baudoin I., Count of Flanders, was son of Baudoin, or Baldwin, or a Count of that name and Margaret, of Alsace. On the capture of Constantinople, he was elected King and was crowned on May 12, 1204. Thessaly, erected into a kingdom, was given to the Marquis of Montferat. Bythinia, made into a dukedom, to the Count of Blois, Athens to Otho-la-Roche, of Burgundy, and Achoia to William-de-Champlite, another Burgundian. Baudoin did not long enjoy his throne. In 1205 he was captured by the Bulgarians and horribly mutilated. It is very doubtful whether any coins can, with certainty, be ascribed to him. There are known, indeed, a few pieces having the figure of a Norman Knight on the obverse with what is supposed to be Baldwin's name in barbarons letters with the description to him of the Greek  $\Delta \varepsilon \pi \sigma \tau \sigma \eta \sigma$ , and on the a reverse cross flenrie, standing on scroll work.

Henry, brother of Baldwin, born at Valenciennes, in 1174, was elected after the disastrons battle of Adrianople, to the regency, and on Baldwin's death was called to the throne. Henry was married first to Agnes of Montferrat, and on her death to a daughter of Hanna, Queen of the

Bulgarians.

Peter de Courtenal, Count of Auxerre, brother-in-law of the preceding, was chosen to the throne on the death of Henry, in 1216—Andrew, of Hungary, having previously declined it. In 1217 Peter was crowned at Rome by Pope Honorius III. Returning to Constantinople, he was seized by Theodorus-Augelus, Greek Emperor of Thessalonica, and thrown into prison, in which, after two years detention, he died. During his captivity the government was conducted by his wife, Iolande, Conon de Bethune acting as regent. Conon died shortly after his appointment and was succeeded in his office by Marin-Michael, who remained regent till Robert ascended the throne.

Robert, son of Peter de Comtenai, became Emperor on the refusal, in 1221, of his brother, Philip of Nainur, to accept the throne. Two new

Greek sovereignties were formed during Robert's feeble reign. That of Trebizond and that of Thessalonica, so that by the time of the emperor's

death, in 1228, the Latin authority had become greatly restricted.

Baldwin II, or Baldwin de Courtenai, brother of Robert, succeeded to the throne in 1228. During his minority, John de Brienne, ex-King of Jerusalem, acting as regent. Part of his time Baldwin was in France seeking to sell to Louis IX. the Crown of Thorns, with the lances and sponge used at the Crucifixion. Baldwin was crowned in 1234 and the next year, by means of the aid he had received, forced John-Ducas-Vatatzes, Greek emperor of Nicea, to raise the siege of Constantinople, which he had attacked for the third time. In 1261, however, Constantinople fell by stratagem into the hands of Michael-Paleologus, Baldwin escaping to Italy, where he died in 1273, the Latin empire of Constantinople thus passing out of existence.

Ingenious numismatists, like De Sauley, have tried to select from the mass of indistinct, effaced or barbarous Byzantine coinage that is yet unassigned, a number of pieces, because of real or supposed analogy of style, to assign them to the successive occupants of the Latin throne. The results of their conjectures are unsatisfactory and rest on considerations too fine drawn to be of service to the ordinary collector. We therefore

say, in general, no assured coins of the Latin period.

# English Maunday Money.

When the mill and screw was finally adopted, in 1662, by the English mint as the machine for coining the money of that country, pieces of less value than sixpence ceased to be struck for general circulation. Certain pieces, however—groats, threepennies, half groats, or twopennies, and pennies-were still coined, to be used as Maunday money. The term Maunday is applied to the Thursday of Holy Week, the day before Good Friday, and which is so called from being the day on which Pilate gave the mandatum, or order—corrupted into Maunday—for the crucifixion; or, as some say, from the first word (John xiii, 34) of the service chanted at the washing of the pilgrims' feet on that day. This washing is always accompanied by the bestowment of gifts or doles, handed to the pilgrims in baskets called maunds. On that day a number of men and women, of the same age as the English sovereign, attend Divine service in the chapel at Whitehall. Bread, meat and fish are given to them in large wooden bowls, and a procession formed, consisting partly of the officers of the court, and among these is the King's Almoner, wearing a white scarf and sash. One person carries a gold dish or salver, on which are small red and white leather bags, the former containing a sovereign; the latter Maunday money, at the rate of one penny for each year of the sovereign's age. The small pieces thus given, though not intended for

general circulation, are yet legal tenders, and frequently find their way into use. Of these pieces the edges are never milled, but always plain.

The first issue of this money was made in the reign of Charles II. The obverse has the king's bust crowned, to left; hair long, and lace collar. Behind the head is the numerals of value, I, II, III, or IIII, with legend, carolys II D. G. M. B. F. & II. REX. Reverse, the royal arms, as on the shilling of this reign, with legend, curisto averice regno, without,



however, the inner circle. The mint mark is a small crown, placed just before the word curisto. Thomas Simon was the engraver of these bean-

tiful and somewhat rare pieces.

A second issue, also without date, is found, having a laureated bust to right, with the shoulder draped in Roman style. The legend is CAROLYS II. DEI GRATIA. Reverse, on the groat four C's, interlinked so as to form a cross, with a rose, a thistle, a fleur de lis, and a thistle in the angles. The smaller pieces have 3 C's, 2 C's, or 1 C, without the symbols. All





four have the letters surmounted by a crown, with the date on either side, while the legend is, MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX. This issue was engraved by Roettier. It is common.

On the Maunday money of James II. the king's bust is laureated to left, with bare neck, and legend, Jacobys II. DEI GRATIA. Reverse, the numerals I, II, III or IIII in the field, crowned, and without a date, while



the legend reads, MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX.—an issue only occasionally found.

On the issues of the next reign we have the busts of William and Mary to right, with bare necks, William being lanreated. The legend is, GVLIELMYS ET MARIA D. G. Reverse, the figure 1, 2, 3 or 4, crowned, with date above, and legend, MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA.

After the death of Queen Mary the Manuday money bore simply the bust of the king to right, lanreated and draped, with legend, GVLIELMVS III, DEI GRA. Reverse, the figure 1, 2, 3 or 4, crowned, with date, and legend, MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX. Both of the above issues are scarce.

The Manuday coinages of Queen Ann have the queen's bust to left, draped, with her hair filleted. The legend reads, ANNA DEI GRATIA. Reverse, the figure 1, 2, 3 or 4, crowned, with date above, and legend, MAG. BR. (or BRI.) FR. (or FRA.) ET HIB. REG. Common.







On the coins of George I. we have a bust of the king to right, laure-ated and draped, with legend, Georgivs dei gra. Reverse, the figure 1, 2, 3 or 4, crowned, with date above, and legend, MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX. The issues of 1727 have somewhat smaller letters than those of the other years. All of this reign are rare.

The coins of George II. have the young head of the king to left, laureated, in armor and draped, with legend, Georgius II DEI GRATIA. Reverse, as before, the figure 1, 2, 3 or 4, crowned, with date divided by

the crown, and legend, MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX. Common.

The first issue of George III. has the young head of the king to right, laureated, in armor, with drapery, the legend being, georgivs iii. Dei gratia. Reverse, as before, the figure 1, 2, 3 or 4, crowned, with date above, and legend, mag. Bri. fr. et hib. Rex. The dates on this issue run from 1762 to 1786 inclusive. Common.

On the second issue we have a laureated bust to right, in armor, as on the shillings of 1787. Legend, Georgivs III. DEI GRATIA. Reverse, the figure 1, 2, 3 or 4, in written form, under a crown. On the penny is the figure 1 under a crown. The date only, 1792, is below the value, and the legend, commencing at the bottom of the coin, reads, MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX. This issue was engraved by Lewis Pingo, and specimens are rare.

The third issue has an obverse exactly similar to that of the first issue. Reverse, the figure 1, 2, 3 or 4 in print form, erowned, with date 1795 or or 1800 below, and legend as before. Common.

The fourth issue has the old head of the king, laureated, with bare neck. Legend, Georgies III DEI GRATIA, and date in exergue. Reverse,

the figure 1, 2, 3 or 4 under a large erown, with legend, BRITANNIARUM REX FID. DEF. The dates of this issue, which is common, are 1817 and 1818.

On the issue of George IV. we have a large bust of the king to left, laureated, with bare neck, with legend, Georgivs III. D. G. BRITTANNIAR REX. F. D. Reverse, the figure 1, 2, 3 or 4, crowned, with the date in the field, the whole inclosed by a wreath of oak branches. The king's head was engraved by Pistrucci; the reverse by Merlin.

The issue of William IV. has the king's bust to right, with bare neck,

The issue of William IV. has the king's bust to right, with bare neck, and no laureation. Legend, Gulielmus IV D. G. BRITANNIAR REX F. D. Reverse, exactly like the reverse of that of the last reign. Common.

On the Maunday money of the present sovereign, Queen Victoria, we have a filleted bust of her majesty to left, without drapery. Legend, VICTORIA D. G. BRITANNIAR REGINA F. D. The reverse is precisely similar to that of the coins of the last reign.

## Newfoundland.

This important island, some one thousand miles in circumference, was discovered by John Cabot as early as the year 1497—a discovery in virtue of which Great Britain has always claimed possession. The fisheries of the adjacent seas were soon found out, and in twenty years whole fleets of French and Spanish, as well as of English fishing vessels, visited the shores. The earliest settlement was made in 1536, by a Mr. Hore one that resulted, however, as disastrously as did the subsequent one in 1583 by Sir Gilbert Humphrey. In 1621 Sir George Calvert, afterward Lord Baltimore, obtained a large grant of land and proceeded to establish a colony. Building for himself a suitable mansion at Ferryland, Lord Baltimore resided in Newfoundland for nearly twenty years, attending to the interests of his settlement. Having subsequently obtained from Charles I. a large tract of land in Maryland, he removed down to its occupancy, when his Newfoundland colony rapidly languished. During the wars of last century, the ownership of Newfoundland was stoutly contested with Great Britain by France, but the final triumph of Britain settled the question. The affairs of the island were attended to by governors appointed by the crown. For the most part these governors were naval officers, whose professional career had specially fitted them for directing the affairs of a maritime settlement. This continued to be the case until 1832, when the formation of a representative assembly, on the basis of almost universal suffrage, was sanctioned by the crown.

The coinage of Newfoundland is scanty. In 1865, there commenced the issue of a gold two-dollar piece, accompanied by a twenty, a ten and a five-cent piece in silver. On these, the obverse has the queen's head

to left, with hair filleted and bare neck; leg. victoria D:G: REG: and in exergne, NEWFOUNDLAND. Reverse, an ornamental border surrounding an inner circle of dots, within which we read in three lines across the





field, 20 cents, 1865. A copper cent was also issued this year, having obverse a graceful head and bust of the queen, hair filleted, with the dress shown on the shoulders; leg. VICTORIA D: G: REG: Reverse, a crown



in the centre with 1865 below, encircled by a circle of dots, which again is encircled by branches, with one cent above and newfoundland below. In 1870, a fifty-cent piece in silver was added to the coinage, having a design precisely similar to that used in 1865, except that on the obverse the legend is given in full, VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA, with NEWFOUNDLAND, as before, in the exergue, with the value and date on the reverse.

# Copper Tokens of Scotland.

Toward the close of last century there was a great scarcity of copper coins in Great Britain. For some of those reasons that are known only to statesmen the Government refused to issue any copper coinage, though doing so would have served the interests of the community and also brought in a revenue to the crown. Public necessity and private enterprise, however, will not always wait on the whims of rulers, and so trading companies, public corporations and private individuals put in circulation an immense number of copper tokens that circulated as coin, because each piece was supposed to be intrinsically worth its face value. Of these tokens the designs were exceedingly varied. Intended to please the public fancy, these generally consisted of symbols and devices that reveal to us what were, or were supposed to be, the topics of popular interest when issued, and at the same time they furnish us with very instructive specimens of the mechanical and artistic skill of the period.

Many antiquarians have special pleasure in collecting such tokens, and while it would be impossible to furnish our readers with a catalogue of those of Great Britain, yet we extract from Batty's work the following list of Tokens of Scotland, arranged according to their counties, adding thereto a number that he has failed to register.

## ANGUS, OR FORFARSHIRE.

1. Obv. Three-quarter bust to right; Leg. "Dundee Penny." Over the bust "1798." Leg. Adml. Ld Duncan Born Here 1731. Defeated the Dutch Fleet, 1797. "Wyon" on bust, "P. R. Sec" below. Rev. Adam and Eve under a tree with serpent coiled round the stem, and resting on the lower branches. Leg. "23,000 Inhabitants in Dundee vid. Statistical Account by R. Small, D.D. In exer. "Be Fruitful and Multiply, Genesis i, 28." On a line over the exer. J. W. J. Des. (James Wright, Junr. descripsit). Edge, plain.

2. Obv. Building in an oval with Dundee Arms above. Leg. "Public Warehouses on the Quay. Shipping of this Port 8,800 Tons regt." Under line across the field Wright Junr. Des. Rev. Building with spire dividing the date 17–97. Leg. "Dundee Penuy." In exer. "Town House Founded 1732." Edge: "Payable on Demand by Thos. Webster,

 $Junr \times .$ "

#### ARGYLESHIRE.

3. Obv. Building, "Argyle House." In exer. "Jacob's." Rev. "T. G." in eypher between palm branches. Leg. "British Penny, 1797." Edge, "I promise to pay on Demand the Bearer One Penny."

4. Obv. Building, "Inverary Castle." In exer. "Jacobs." Rev. and

Edge as number 3.

### FIFESHIRE.

5. Obv. Bust to right, with 1797 in the field. Leg. "The Penny of Seotland (1 oz.)" At the bottom of the bust, "Wyon." In exer. "Adam Smith, LL.D.: F. R. S., Born at Kirkaldy 1723." Rev. Farm and spinning implements, bales etc., on a wharf, ships on the sea. "Wealth of Nations." In exer. two thistles; "Boog Juny Des." "P. Kempson. Feeit." Edge plain.

### KINROSSHIRE.

6. Obv. Ruins and trees on an island. Leg. on a border,\* "Loch Leven 1897\*": "2 Mary Imprisoned in the Isle and Castle Λ. D. 1567\*." In exer. "P. K. Fecit." Rev. Woman standing in a tub between thistles: Leg. "Antient Scottish Washing\* Honi. Soit. Qui. Mal. y. Pense\*." Two below the tub. Edge, plain.

### LANARKSHIRE.

7. Obv. Justice standing between a cask marked "S. J. & Co." and

bale of goods. "One Penny token, 1813." Rev. Building "Phænix Iron Works." In exer. Y AND D." Edge, milled.
8. Obv. and edge same as last. The head under the last N. Rev. as

9. Obv. and edge same as No. 8. Rev. same. The smoke less curled.

10. Obv. and edge same as No. 9. Rev. same, but less smoke.

11. Obv. Same as No. 10, but different about the feet and date nearer the exer. Rev. and edge as No. 9. [These were probably struck at the Sheffield Phænix Iron Works, and made by Young & Deakin.]

#### PERTHSHIRE.

12. Obv. Shield with arms of Earl of Dundonald, with a coronet: Motto, "Virtute et Labore." Rev. a shield with mining tools, "Cnlross Wester Main Colliery." Edge, Anno Requi Octava Deeus et Tutonnen."

### RENFREWSHIRE.

13. Obv. Mitred Bishop holding a Pastoral staff between two shields of arms, another in front: P. R (empson) Sculpsit." "R. Boog Jun. Des." On a rim "Paisley Penny. Arms 1798." Rev. Interior of a Church; "Interior of the Abbey Church, as repaired in its original stile, A. D. 1788." In exer. "Auspieio R. B."

14. Obv. Church; "Abbey Church." In exer. "Founded (eireiter)

1160." Rev. as No. 13.

To this list of Penny Tokens that Mr. Batty has noted, we add the desciption of a few of smaller size.

# Half-Penny Tokens.

### MIDLOTHIANSHIRE.

15. Obv. University Buildings; steeple dividing date, 17-97. Leg. EDINBURGH HALF-PENNY PAYABLE BY ANDERSON, LESLIE & CO. Rev. A gardener standing with a tree in his left, and a spade in his right hand. Leg. \*NEU SECUEES JACEANT TERRÆ. III exer. ETIAUR MONTES CONSERERE

JUVAT., Edge, plain.

16. Obv. A heart-shaped shield, with three towers connected for arms, surmounted by an anchor erect, with thistle branches crossed below and coming half way up the sides. Leg. EDINBURGH HALF-PENNY. Rev. St. Andrew carrying his cross in front of him, with an erect thistle on either side. Leg. Nemo M IMPERURE LACESSIT. In exer., 1790. Edge, PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE OF THOMAS J. ALEXANDER HUTCHISON. X

17. Similar to the last; but date 1791.

18. Obv. Female figure, facing left, seated, holding spear in left hand, and olive sprig in the right. Leg. \*Leith Half-Penny. In exer., 1797. Rev. Ship sailing, to right, with crossed branches below the water. Leg. \*LEITH HALF-PENNY. Edge, on DEMAND—rest illegible.

#### INVERNESSHIRE.

19. Obv. A boquet of thistles and rose. Leg. inverness half-penny. In exer. 1796. Rev. Cornucopia to left. Leg. concordia et fidelitos. In exer. a box or chest with inscribed letters. Edge—illegible.

#### KIRKENBRIGHT.

20. Obv. Griffin erect, facing left, with motto on band overhead mpero. Leg. gatehouse half-penny. Rev. Warehouse, with below it, 1793. Leg. payable at the house of thomas scott & co. Edge—plain.

### LANARKSHIRE.

21. Obv. A heart-shaped shield, containing arms of Glasgow. Leg. Let glasgow flourish. Rev. A river god (the Clyde?), reclining. Leg. Munquam arescere. In exer. MDCCXCI. On Edge—cambridge, bedford and huntingdon.

## Farthing Size.

22. Obv. Germs of Glasgow, in a circle, with leg. in border, Let glasgow flourish. Rev. xw. bilton, tobacconist. X In the centre of the field. 630 argyle street.

Obv. An old eastle; below it, dudinope castle; founded, 1660; converted into barracks; above—1797. Leg. dundee half-penny. Rev. Man hackling flax; above him, flax heckling; below, w. des. Leg. 3,336 tons flax and nemp imported here in 1796; value, £160,128. Edge—plain.

Obv. Arms with coronet; motto, NE OUBLIE. Leg. MONTROSE HALF-PENNY. In exer. 1799. Rev. building; below it, 1781. Leg. MONTROSE LUNATIC HOSPITAL. In exer. ERECTED BY SUBSCRIPTION. Edge—worn. PAYABLE BY

## The Metals of the Bible.

As the Bible is the oldest history in the world, its statements referring to such substances as metals, which are so needful to all human progress and civilization, are well worth our attention. The Hebrews, with whose history principally the Bible is concerned, in common with the other nations of antiquity, were acquainted with nearly all the metals in use among ourselves, whether as the product of their own or of other lands. In Genesis, ii. 11–12, we have Havilah mentioned as a land possessed of gold, "and the gold of that land was good"—pure, native—the language suggesting a comparison with other lands, whose gold might be found only as ore. In Genesis, iv. 22, we read of "Tubal Cain, artificer in brass, and iron,"—the word in the original translated brass denoting more

properly copper. In Genesis, xiii. 2, we read of Abraham as being "very rich in silver and in gold"—silver being the early medium of commerce, while gold was used principally for ornaments. In Exodus, xv. 10, we have lead mentioned, and in Numbers, xxxi. 22, we read of tin. Whether the Hebrews were acquainted with steel is uncertain, because the word translated steel is also the word used for copper. In Jeremiah, xv. 12, we have the singular phrase "northern metal," considered by some to mean steel, while the "flashing torches" of Nahum, ii. 3, are supposed to be the flashing steel scythes of the war chariots that would attack Ninevel. In some places we read of copper as being manufactured, probably on such occasions there is meant that mixture of copper and tin that we call bronze. In Ezekiel, viii. 2, we have the word amber; the more correct translation would be electrum, a brilliant yet mellow alloy of four

of gold and one of silver.

Next to iron, gold is the most widely diffused of metals. In every country it is found in the alluvial soil among the debris of rocks washed down by the heavy rains. The mere presence of gold and of gold ornaments among a people at an early stage of their history is no necessary proof, therefore, of high degree of civilization, as it would be if obtained from mines, for the gold lies at their feet. Their principal supply of gold was obtained by the Hebrews from Arabia and through the commerce of the Persian Gulf. Hiram, King of Tyre, sent gold to Solomon, while subsequently this monarch's own fleets brought home "gold of Ophir." It came probably in the form of ingots or wedges-small bars (Joshua vii. 21), and was easily converted into ornaments for the person, such as earrings, nose-rings, bracelets, chains, signets, etc. was used in upholstery and for the decoration of furniture, and for very many other purposes. So plentiful was the supply that jewelry to the value of nearly 17,000 shekels, or \$120,000, was taken from the bodies of slain Midianites on one occasion (Numbers, xxxi. 48-54), an immense amount, but not incredible, in view of the known wealth of the Peruvians and Mexicans at the time of the Spanish discoveries, and the custom of all semi-civilized people of carrying their wealth as ornaments of the person. Still more wonderful is the statement in I. Chronicles, xxii. 14, that the gold shields taken by David from the army of the Syrian Hadadezer, and other sources, weighed one hundred thousand talents of gold and one hundred millions of silver! These figures startle one, but then they are not incredible when we remember that when Xerxes, the Persian, was marching to Greece, Pythrus, the Lydian, gave to him two thousand talents of silver and three million nine hundred and ninetythree thousand gold daries, or about fifteen million dollars—a truly royal present for a king to receive from one individual.

But though gold was thus abundant, silver was the chief medium of commerce. The first business transaction that is on record is Abraham's buying from Ephron the Hittite (Genesis, xxiii. 16,) the burying place of

Machpelah for four hundred shekels of silver. Hares were bought for silver, and Joseph was sold for silver. The first and only payment of gold recorded in the Old Testament Scriptures is that of I. Chronicles, xxi. 25. Silver was brought into Palestine from Tarshish in the form of plates, and in Solomon's time was so abundant as to be at a great discount. "The King made silver to be in Jerusalem as stones." It was the metal largely employed for the ordinary metal work of the Temple. In David's time gold was worth about nine times more than silver, but subsequently gold became worth nearly one hundred times as much.

Copper was native in Palestine, which was a land "out of whose hills it was promised that it should be dug."—Deut. viii. 9. It was exceedingly abundant, and largely used in the form of bronze—brass being nuknown, it is thought, in the earlier stages of civilization. Armor was made of bronze, this alloy being capable of taking a hard edge. The Egyptians used this metal for working in their granite quarries, while the ancient Mexicans, before the discovery of iron, as Prescott tells us, "found a substitute in an alloy of tin and copper, and with tools made of this bronze could cut, not only the metals, but with the aid of a silicious dust, the hardest substances, as basalt, porphyry, amethysts and emeralds."

The skill known to have been possessed by the Egyptians in working metals, throws some light on the facility with which the Israelites, during their Wilderness wanderings, constructed their vessels for the Tabernacle.

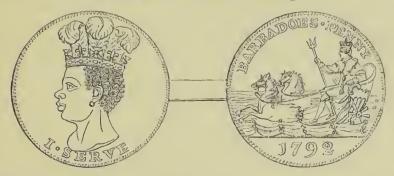
Iron was found in the mountains of Palestine, especially in the ranges east of the Jordan, where mining and smelting are still conducted, though by methods extremely primitive and rude.

Tin and lead were both in early use in Palestine, though not native products; the tin coming through the Phænecians, who traded at most remote periods with Britain and other tin countries.

# Answers to Correspondents.

- G. H. B., Minwaukee —An article on the coins of China will shortly appear in our pages, and as it will be fully illustrated with cuts of all the characters found on the coins, you will be able to catalogue your pieces by it
- A. P., Chicago—Au auction sale of coins will take place on the 17th and 18th of this month, and another in the latter part of October.
- B. McE., San Francisco—The Coinages of the World is the best book published for your purpose; by it you will get a general knowledge of every class of coins.

## The Barbadoes Penny.



The West India Islands are divided into a number of separate groups, to each of which a distinctive name has been given. Of these, the most southeasterly were known originally as the Caribbean Isles; then called by the Spaniards, the Antilles; and lastly, by the British, the Windward Isles; lies in the latitude of Guiana, on the South American mainland. and only some twelve or thirteen degrees north of the Equator. In this group the most important island is called Barbadoes, and is one of the oldest West India English settlements. The present name is a corruption of the early Spanish designation, Isla de los Barbudos, from the abundance of a certain kind of fig tree, whose fruit, covered with long filaments, resembled, in the judgment of the sailors, the face and features of an old man. The island itself is not large, containing only a little more than 100,000 acres of ground, and appears to be a mass of coral and sea debris that has been caught and retained by a large cluster of rocks. In process of time, soil has been formed and vegetation appeared, so that now it is of exceeding productiveness.

The island was taken from the Spaniards by the English in 1627, when the Earl of Carlisle, to whom it had been given by Letters Patent from Charles I., appointed Philip Bell to be Governor. Under his wise administration good order prevailed, and the resources of Barbadoes were so developed that it soon became one of the most prosperous of the

islands.

As an English possession, it is natural to suppose that English money would for a long period be the medium of circulation, so that we hear of no local coinage for a century and a half. At length, on October 4, 1788, Sir Philip Gibbs, as a private speculation, issued what we may call a tradesmen's token, for the island, a copper coin, weighing half an onnce. On the obverse is, to left, a negro head wearing a coronet, with the Prince of Wales' plume of three feathers, with the motto, I SERVE (Ich dien), in the exergne. On the reverse is a pineapple, with legend, BARBADOES PENNY, and in exergne, the date, 1788. A halfpenny was also struck of similar design and date.

In 1792 there was another issue of these tokens with the design and legend on the obverse of the negro's head, &c., as before, but with a aif-

ferent reverse. This design was a copy of the great seal of the island, and presented in the centre of the field George the Third, erowned, and holding a trident, seated in a chariot, and drawn to left over the waves by two sea horses. The legend above is as before, BARBADOES PENNY, or HALFPENNY, while the date 1792 is in the exergue. Our illustration is of the latter issue, specimens of which are sometimes found in a comparatively uncirculated condition, and then deserve a place in any cabinet.

# English Tradesmen's Tokens of the Seventeenth Century.

The earliest English coinage was in silver, yet the small size of the pieces of low value was soon found to be a cause of great inconvenience. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth a proclamation was issued legalizing the circulation of copper money, but while pattern pieces were actually struck, the coins themselves, owing to the Queen's aversion to a debased national currency, were never issued. In 1601 and 1602, however, Elizabeth issued pennies and half-pennies for use in Ireland, and allowed the Mayor and Aldermen of Bristol to issue a Corporation Far-

thing for local use.

Leaden tokens still continued to be issued by tradesmen mitil in 1613 James I. granted to Lord Harington the right to issue copper farthings, and on the accession of Charles II. to the throne in 1625, the patent was renewed. The patentees, however, grossly abused their authority by making the coins of very light weight, and selling them at the rate of twentyone shillings' worth for twenty shillings in silver to unprincipled persons, who forced them on all they dealt with. In a little while London itself and all the neighboring counties were flooded with copper farthings of very little intrinsic value. This state of matters naturally caused great dissatisfaction, especially as the patentees refused to take back any of the coins they issued. In 1644, therefore, the House of Commons revoked the different patents, and ordered the patentees' estates to make good all deficiency on the exchanging of the farthings. It also authorized a legal currency of which few patterns were struck. But men's minds were just then too much taken up with the disputes between the King and the Parliament to take much interest in the subject, and nothing farther was done. By the death of the King the patents were canceled, and Tradesmen's Tokens at once issued without authority, trusting for their circulation to their intrinsic value or the good name and faith of the party that issued them. On these tokens the earliest date yet discovered is 1648, and although those of this date are somewhat rare, yet their number is so large as to lead to the belief that in some cases they must have been issued previous to the King's death. The year 1648, according to old style, continued down to March 26, 1649; but that interval is too brief to account fully for the large number that are known.

During the Commonwealth no copper coinage was issued by the Government, except a few pattern pieces for an intended issue, while naturally enough the Commonwealth Arms are rarely found on tokens issued after the Restoration.

The number of these tokens issued is supposed to have been about twenty thousand of the different values—penny, halfpenny and farthing. The earliest dates are 1648, 1649 and 1650, of which years only a few tokens are known. From 1650 to 1660 they are more numerous, but nearly all are farthings, only a few halfpennies and no peunies being known. After the Restoration the tokens became abundant, chiefly halfpennies, with a few pennies. Of 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668 and 1669, there are many, especially of 1666, the year of the great fire in London. In 1670, 1671 and 1672 the tokens became scarce; of the last year there being very few. The tokens thus continued to be issued for about a quarter of a century. Originating as a necessity, they soon became a nnisance. In 1665 the Government prepared pattern halfpenny and farthing pieces, but it was not until 1672 that the well known farthings with the King's head and Carolus a Carolo, with Britannia on the reverse and date 1672, were issued, when the Tradesmen's Tokens were suppressed, the latest issued in Ireland bearing date 1679.

# Later French Coinage.

(CONCLUDED.)

In 1815, the second Restoration of Louis XVIII. took place. The five franc piece, at once issued, bore the King's head to left, with legend: Louis XVIII., ROI DE FRANCE; and, on reverse, a crowned shield, with the Anjou arms and PIECE DE 5 FRANCS. The quarter franc was of similar

design.

In 1824, Charles X., grandson of Louis XV., ascended the throne for a brief and discreditable reign. Born in 1757, Charles had attempted, in 1796, to raise the Royalist people of the western shores of France in opposition to the Republicans. Personally, too great a coward to lead and head the insurrection, he simply led others into danger, and then abandoned them. The French Royalists now hated him, and the British despised him. During Napoleon's career, Charles had lived in obscurity in England, but had returned to Paris on the Restoration. On his accession to the throne, he at once showed himself to be desirous of reviving the old-fashioned despotism and absolutism of the Bourbons. The day had gone by, however, when such government would be tolerated, and a brief reign of six years ended in the Revolution of 1830, during which Charles abdicated in favor of his grandson, the present Count de Chambord. France, however, would have no more of that line, and Louis Philippe,

Duke of Orleans, was called to the throne as King of the French.

Charles fled to England, and, in the year 1836, died in Germany.

The five-franc piece of Charles' reign resembles that of Louis XVIII.. the design consisting of a naked head, to left, on the obverse, with CHARLES X., ROI DE FRANCE, and, on reverse, the crowned shield, with the

Anjou arms. The franc, half and quarter, had a similar design.

The absolutism of Charles X. led, in 1830, as we have said, to the "Three days of July," as the Revolution of that year is called, when Louis Philippe succeeded to the throne. The new five franc pieces bore, on the obverse, the King's head, to right, with Louis Philippe I., Roi des francais, and, on the reverses, the value and date within branches. In 1831, the King's head was laureated, as it was also in 1832, the coinage, down to 1848, presenting no noteworthy features of dissimilarity.





Louis Philippe's administration was not very successful, and it also ended with a revolution—that of 1848, when a Provisional Government, lasting from February to June, was appointed, leading to the Republic. Among the coins now issued, the gold twenty franc piece was very noticeable for its beauty, while the silver five franc was but a copy of that issued in 1803.

The copper centime resembled that of the year VI. (1797).

In June, 1848, Louis Napoleon became President of the Republic.

The gold twenty franc piece of this year, and of 1849, have a design taken from the coins of the First Revolution. The design on the silver five franc is also taken from the same period, and represents Hercules

(force) uniting Liberty and Equality.

On the five franc of 1849, we have a head of Ceres, to left, with REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE, and, on reverse, 5 FRANCS, 1849, in a wreath, with the usual legend—LIBERTE, EGALITE, FRATERNITE. In 1850, the gold twenty franc had the head of Ceres to right, with REPUBLIQUE FRANCAIS, and, on reverse, the value, within branches, date in exergue and legend as usual. The ten franc piece of this year was precisely similar, with reduced value.

On December 10, 1852, Louis Napoleon became Emperor, when a new coinage was at once issued, having the Emperor's head on the obverse, and, on the reverse of the 100 and of the 50 franc pieces, an eagle inside a wreath, and surrounded by drapery, crowned, while the 20, 10 and 5

franc pieces have simply the value, with date, inclosed in branches. The copper coinage 10, 5, 2, 1 centime has, on obverse, the Emperor's head



with napoleon III., EMPEREUR, and date in exergue, with the eagle and EMPIRE FRANCAIS, with value, on reverse. In 1861, the Emperor's head was wreathed with a garland, the design, in other respects, being unchanged.

In 1870, Napoleon was overthrown in connection with the great French and German war. A Republican form of government was again adopted in France, when the old Republican coin devices were resumed. The silver coins of 1870 are copies of those of 1848, while, on the copper



issues, the head of Ceres, to left, replaces that of the Emperor, and the legend republique francais takes the place of napoleon iii., empereur. On the reverse, a wreath incloses the value—10 centimes—while the legend liberte, egalite, fraternite, runs all round the field.

# A few Hungarian Coins.

The union between Austria and Hungary is, as our readers are aware, only a personal one, the same family happening to be in possession of the supreme power in both countries. Each nation has therefore still its distinct and separate existence, while Hungary, being the smaller and naturally fearing absorption by its more powerful neighbor, is all the more jealous of any encroachment on its rights as an independent nationality. Austria has always recognized this independence by issuing coins spe-

cially prepared for Hungary, which, while bearing the head of the Austrian ruler, present first, also, only such titles as pertain to the sovereign

of Hungary.

The Hungarian coinage of the sixteenth century consisted of the one, two or three-copper kreutzer, having on the obverse the Hungarian shield, and on the reverse the Virgin and child. On the thaler and half thaler the obverse bore the king's bust, with legend thus: King in armor, crowned, carrying a sceptre over his shoulder, and facing right, with ferdin. D. G. Rom. hvn. dol. c. rex. Reverse: Eagle on shield, with breast covered by a shield with arms, the whole surmounted by virgin and child; legend, a continuation of that on the obverse: inf. hispa. Archidv. Avstrie. dvx. bvr. 1555. On the ducats of the same period there is a full length likeness of the king in armor, grasping a spear, with a battle-axe head, and on the reverse the usual religious figures, or the Hungarian shield.

During the seventeenth century Hungary joined with Bohemia and other Austrian States in refusing to acknowledge Ferdinand II. as emperor. The battle of Prague, however, 1620, overthrew Bohemia, and in 1687 Hungary was declared to be one of the Austrian hereditary king-

doms in the male line.

On the small copper coinage of last century—say of Maria Theresa—the obverse bears the Hungarian arms surmounted with a large crown and legend: M. THERESIA D. G. R. IMP. HU. BO. REG. 1767. Reverse:

virgin and child, with HUNGARIÆ PATRONA.

In 1848 a revolutionary movement under Louis Kossuth, with a view to national independence, occasioned by Anstrian invasion of constitutional rights, took place in Hungary. During that struggle the Anstrian government continued to issue its usual coinage, having the emperor's head on the obverse and the Hungarian shield on the reverse. The revolutionary government also issued money, having on the obverse the Hungarian shield, crowned with legend: MAGYAR KIRALYI VALTO PENZ. The





value on either side of the shield. Reverse: The value and date, as EGY KRAJCZAR. 1848. HAROM KRAJCZAR. 1849, and so on. After much hard fighting this great revolt was suppressed, the armies of Russia ever ready to crush out popular aspirations after liberty, being joined to those

of Austria, and even then the combined forces needing the base treachery of General Georgey, who for a large sum of money surrendered himself and his whole army. What the Hungarians, however, failed to win upon the battlefield they soon afterward won by constitutional agitation. The recent coinage of medium value is of billon, having on the obverse the emperor's head to right, with legend: Ference Josef A. CSASZAR MAGYAR ORSZAG AP. KIRALYA. Reverse: The imperial crown, with below it 20 KRAJCZAR. 1868. (20 kreutzer.) With legend: MAGYAR KIRALYI VALTO PENZ. The higher value is of silver.

## The Present Greek Coinage.

In 1863 the unpopularity of Otho of Bavaria, who was occupying the throne of Greece, led to a general revolutionary movement. During this uprising the king abdicated the throne and retired to Germany, where, we believe, he still resides. After looking in different directions and offering the crown, it is said, among others, to the late Prime Minister of Great Britain, the well-known Hon. William E. Gladstone, the Greeks at length succeeded, in 1863, in getting their throne accepted by Prince

George of Denmark, who is now their sovereign.

The coinage of the new reign was in 1867 adapted to a new standard. The silver five-drachma piece, the gold multiples being of 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 drachmas value, each drachma being worth one hundred copper lepta. On this money the obverse has the king's head, with legend:  $\Gamma E\Omega P\Gamma IO\Sigma$  A!  $BA\Sigma IAET\Sigma$   $T\Omega N$   $EAAHN\Omega N$ —George I., King of the Greeks—with the date 1869 or 1870 in the exergue. Reverse, the Greek shield inclosed by heavy drapery suspended from a crown above, while on a ribbon going across the drapery, are the words:  $I\Sigma XY\Sigma MOTHAIAIHTOTAAOY$ —My strength is my people's love—while the legend is simply:  $BA\Sigma IAEIONTH\Sigma$   $EAAA\DeltaO\Sigma$ —The Kingdom of Greece—with the value.

On the bronze or copper coinage struck at Paris, the obverse is similar, but on the reverse the value 1, 2, 5 or 10 lepta is within branches, while the relative value  $BA\Sigma IAET\Sigma$ , or obol, is on the clepta piece, and  $\Delta IOBOAON$  or two-obol is on the ten.

# Some Spanish Bourbon Coins.

The founder of the Spanish Bourbon dynasty was Philip of Anjou, the second son of the Dauphin Louis, the son of Louis XIV. of France, to whom the erown had been bequeathed by Charles II., the last of the Spanish Hapsburgs. In 1701, therefore, the throne was taken possession

of by Philip V., who had then to hold his own against the Grand Alliance, consisting of England, Austria, Holland, Prussia, Denmark, Hanover, Portugal and Saxony. After a long and fierce struggle Philip, by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, was secured on his throne. On the Leath



of his wife, Maria Louisa of Savoy, in 1715, Philip married Elizabeth Farmese of Parma, who quickly took the reins of government out of the hands of her feeble but good-natured husband, and placed them in the hands of a prime minister, by whom the Spanish supremacy in Sicily and Sardinia was speedily re-established. In 1724, Philip abdicated in favor of his son Louis I., but Louis dying in the same year, Philip at once resumed the crown. Dying in 1746, Philip was succeeded by Ferdinand VI. The accession to the throne in 1759 of Charles III. marked a new era in Spanish history. Peace prevailed, trade and commerce revived, and national prosperity increased.

On the King's death, in 1788, he was succeeded by his son, Charles IV., whose inglorious reign formed a painful contrast to that of his father's. Under the pro-French administration of the King's favorite, Godoy, the Duke or Prince of Peace, as he was called, Spain became involved in war with Great Britain, a war that ended in the annihilation of the Spanish commercial navy, and, by the battle of Trafalgar Bay, of



her fleet. In 1804 Charles abdicated in favor of his eldest son, the Prince of Asturias, who ascended the throne as Ferdinand VII.

Napoleon now took Ferdinand prisoner, and after some negotiations the latter unconditionally resigned his claim to the Spanish throne, accepting in lieu thereof a large pension and considerable estates in France. Napoleon bestowed the crown upon his brother Joseph, lately Emperor of the two Sicilies, and by whom coins were at once issued.



In 1808, notwithstanding his detention by Napoleon, Ferdinand was solemnly declared King by the Spanish people. During this period a large number of pieces of necessity were issued in Spain, especially in the city of Barcelona, exhibiting generally the early arms of the Province on the obverse, and on the reverse the value within a circle, and with the date and place of mintage in a border. Many of these pieces were



continued in use after Ferdinand's actual occupancy of the throne, and were then re-issued by his government with the word resellato restamped in the centre of the reverse, and on the obverse a bust of the King.

In 1813, Napoleon consented to the release and restoration of Ferdinand, whose return to Spain was an occasion of great joy to the people. Unfortunately for himself and for his people, Ferdinand returned full of the wildest and most despotic ideas. In 1820, a popular revolt against

this tyranny broke out, crushed, however, in 1823, by the interference of the French, with the result of the perpetuation of despotism. Through the influence of his wife Maria Christina, Ferdinand was led to repeal the Salic Law, and thus opened the throne to his daughter Isabella—a procedure which led to the rebellion of the King's brother Don Carlos, and for a succession of wars and revolts ever since then. Ferdinand died in 1833, and was succeeded by his daughter Isabella II. Of this young queen, the career was destined to be very stormy. The Carlists renewed their claims to the throne, while influential ministers, such as Espartero, Narvaez and O'Donnel disputed and revolted. In 1854, Maria Christina, the Queen-mother, was banished from the kingdom. Then came war with the Moors of Morocco, the annexation of St. Domingo in 1861, and the quarrels with Peru and Chili, previous colonies of Spain, all which have served to distract the Spanish mind and to hinder the national progress. Isabella's own conduct was so shameless as to incur the condemnation of every pure-minded person. The wide-spread disgust with her behavior led at length to the revolution of 1868, when Isabella was deposed and a Republic proclaimed. After two years of anarchy and confusion, the crown was accepted by Amadeus I., second son of remain Emmanuel, King of Italy. For four years did this young King Victor in Madrid, but at last wearied of the continued antagonism he experienced, he resigned his thankless task, and after a brief interregnum was succeeded by Alfonso XI., son of the late queen, and who still occupies the throne.

### Coin Sale.

At a Coin sale that took place in Messrs. Bangs' Auction rooms, New York, last month, the following prices were obtained for a few of the more important pieces:

#### ENGLISH AND CANADA.

Crown of Edward VI., \$7.75. Gothic crown of Victoria, \$6.75. Silver medal pesented by Queen Victoria to Itkobeitch, chief of the Micmac Indians, \$25.00. "Kebecca Liberata" (copper), \$4.50. Bout de L'Isle tokens—"Personne," \$2.75; cheval, \$2.75; caleche, \$3.00. Side view of Bank of Montreal, \$3.30. Leslie & Sons 2d currency, \$6.00. North West Company token, \$34.00. McDermott's St. John token, 2.50; Un son Montreal token, \$5.00.

#### UNITED STATES PROOF SETS.

1857, \$23.00; 1858, \$27.00; 1859, \$4.00; 1860, \$4.75. About the same price was paid for the sets of each year down to 1877, except 1873, for which \$8.50 was paid.

### WASHINGTON PIECES.

Large eagle cent, \$5.00. "He is in glory, &c." (silver), \$4.25. "G. Washington, C. C., U. S. A." in silver, \$23.25. The Manly medal in silver, \$4.25. The Eccleston medal in copper, \$7.00. "George Washington, born Virginia," \$4.00.

### A VERY INTERESTING COLLECTION OF SIEGE PIECES.

The Newark Shilling of Charles II. brought \$7.00. The Tournay, 20 sols., 1709, \$4.10. Middlebourgh 1592, \$4.00. Amsterdam, 1578, \$4.00. Breda, 1625, \$4.12. Haarlem 1572, \$5.00, Deventer 1672, and Munster 1660, the same. Carthagena 1873, \$8.50. The Commune, or Five

franc piece of Paris 1870, \$5.00.

A large number of English Halfpenny tokens of last century brought from 15 to 20 cents each, while Mexican and South American silver brought from one and a half to two and a half times their face value. A very fine Vargas dollar brought \$5.00, while a Morelos brought the same, a Maximilian centavo bringing \$3.00. German and other European crowns, including a set of the Bell crowns of Brunswick, brought from \$3.00 to \$6.00 each; a Hessian Halber Thaler of 1776 bringing \$6.25.

### JAPANESE COINS.

Ita Kane, or Broad money, \$6.75. A different piece, \$6.00. Bar money, \$5.75; another, \$6.75. Bullet money, \$6.50. Dragon dollar, \$1.50.

A fine set of uncirculated pieces, consisting of 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 Kopec value, of Catharine II. sold for \$10.40, while a copy of Van Loon's huge work on the Numismatics of the Netherlands, in six folio volumes, sold for \$9.50 a volume.

### Coins.

The valuable collection of patterns and proofs of the national coinage with some of the colonial currency and Bank tokens belonging to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, having been presented to the British Museum, a selection from it was sold, in accordance with a condition attached to the munificent gift, consisting of those examples which were not required for the purpose of the Museum. These were sold by anction by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, on Friday last. A notice prefixed to the catalogue which gives very accurate descriptions of the various coins, signed by Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, the Superintendent of the Department, stated that the coins "having been acquired under peculiarly favorable circumstances, are remarkable for their fine condition." The gold coins commenced with the quarter noble

of Henry VI. The Henry VII. sovereigns, the obverse of which was a shield with the Royal arms in the centre of a full blown rose, m.m. dragon, sold, one for £8 the other for £11 5s. Henry VIII. sovereign, first coinage, £6. The sovereign of the next coinage, having a crowned shield, with arms and supporters, lion and dragon beneath—£7; Edward sovereign, 1549—£7 17s. 6d.; ditto, of 1552, with half-figure of the king—£5 17s. 6d.; Mary sovereign, old standard, 1553—£4 6s.; a Mary ryal 1553, obv., the Queen in a ship holding sword and shield; rev., a rose radiate, extremely rare—£30; Mary angel £3; Elizabeth quarterpound sovereign, eighth of a pound sovereign, and another—£5; James I. Rose ryal of 1605-1618—£3 10s.; James I. ryal or thirty-shilling piece of 1618-25; obv., the King enthroned, rev., Royal arms in garter, trefoil slipped—£5 7s. 6d.; James I. Spur ryal or fifteen-shilling piece, same date; obv., Lion erowned holding sceptre and shield—£11 11s. Charles I. noble unite of Oxford of 1644; obv., crowned bust of King holding sword and olive branch—£6; Charles I. half unite, or double crown by Briot, inscribed Cyltoressni, &c.; £2 5s.; Charles II. five-shilling piece, first coinage—£2 3s.; James II. five-guinea piece—£7 7s.; William and Mary five-guinea piece—£8 8s.; William III.; five-guinea piece—£7 7s. 6d.; Anne two-guinea piece; rev., four-cornered shield, divided by four sceptres, a one guinea, and a half-guinea sold for £6 2s. 6d.; George I. five-guinea piece, 1716—£7; two-guinea piece of the same, 1720—£3 15s.; George II. five-guinea piece, 1741; rev., Royal shield, crowned and garnished—£7 2s. 6d.; George IV. double sovereign 1823, with rev., St. George and the Dragon, by Pistrucci-£3. Of the patterns and proofs in gold—a pattern broad of Oliver Cromwell, 1656, by Simon, obv., laureate head, to left, with Olivar, D. G. R. P., Ang. Sco. et Hib., &e., rev., Pax. Quarityr Bello, extremely fine and rare—£11; Charles II., pattern twenty shilling piece, by Simon—£2 4s.; Anne pattern farthing, 1714, with rev., type Britannia—£2 2s.; George II. pattern half-guinea 1728, plain edge—£2 3s.; George III. five-guinea, 1777, pattern by Yeo—£8 12s. 6d.; ditto, two-guinea piece, similar type—£6. George III. pattern fivepound piece, 1820. by Pistrucci, St. George and Dragon on reverse, with Pistrucci's name, edge inscribed -£21; George III. pattern double sovereign, with Pistrucci's initials only—£5 5s.; George IV. pattern fivesovereign piece, 1826, by Wyon and Merlen, head of king bare, edge inscribed—£7 10s.; George IV. proof half-sovereign by Pistrucci and Merlen, 1821; suppressed almost immediately it was issued on account of its similarity to the sixpence-£2 10s. Among the ancient English coins were some Saxon sceattre, one of which of Ethelred, King of Mercia, having obv. in Runic characters, ETHILIRED, rev., a bird, very rare—£12 15s.; penny of Cuthred, King of Kent; obv., bust, with cythred REX. CANT.; rev., sigeberiti moneta and double cross—£2 13s.; penny of Coenwulf, King of Mercia—£2 8s.; penny of Anlaf, King of Northumbria, obv., ANLAF CVNVNC. and the Danish raven-£6; penny of Athelred and one

of Alfred; obv., bust and Aelfred Rex—£3 16s.; penny of Edward the Martyr—£2; two others sold for the same price.; penny of Harold II. \_£2 2s.; half-groat of Richard II., and a half-penny—£2 10s.; Charles I. twenty-shilling piece, Oxford Mint, 1644; obv., the King on horseback, the arms beneath -£22 10s.; Charles I. the Oxford Crown, of 1644, by Rawlins; obv., a view of Oxford, beneath the King on horseback; rev., usual inscription and three sets of feathers, stated to be of extreme rarity—£80; Charles I. half-crown, of the York Mint, beneath the effigy EBOR, m.m. lion, rev., Royal shield garnished—£2 4s., Charles I. halfcrown, of Exeter mint, 1642, a three-penny piece of Aberystwith, one of Oxford, 1644, with the fleur-de-lis, a penny, and a half-penny—£15 15s.; a siege piece, shilling of Pontefract, 1648—£2 9s.; pattern of a Commonwealth half-crown, 1651, by Blondean, obv., St. George's cross on shield, rev., English and Irish shields, edge inscribed, "In the third year of freedom by God's blessing restored—£7 7s.; Commonwealth shilling, same type—£2 3s.; Cromwell crown, 1658, fine proof, on the edge, "Has nisi periturus mihi adimat nemo"—£6; Charles II., the celebrated petition crown by Thomas Simon, obv., a portrait of the King with long hair, laureate, and mantle on shoulders, rev., four shields, crowned of England, France, Scotland and Ireland, C.C. interlinked, in central badge with garter, and MAG. BRI., &c., 1663. On the edge the Petition. Though pierced above the head, in fine preservation. This fine piece sold for £76. The sale realized altogether £707 15s. 6d. The late Right Hon. Sir David Dundas's large and important collection of Greek coins sold last week by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge contained among the gold coins, Panticapaenm Tanricae, obv., head of Pan, griffin horned on a spike of wheat with a javelin in its mouth, weight 134 grains-£6 6s. Sardes Lydiæ, large elongate stater of oldest type, from the Pembroke Collection, 123 grains—£6. Ptolemaeus I., Soter, Pentadrachm, obv., portrait, rev., eagle infulmen, 2 1 or M in field-£6. Silver, Selinus Tetradrachm, obv., genius holding patera over altar, rev., Apollo and Diana in Viga, with EEAINON-TION-£6 6s. Syracuse Decadrachm obv., scallop with head of Kora-Proserpina, rev., Quadriga—£6 10s. Syracuse, head of Proserpina, rev., Victory in Quadriga and ZIPAKUZION in exergue-£8 8s. Abdera Thraciae, titradrachm, obv., Hippogriffe on fish and KAΛΛΙΔΑΜΑΣ, rev., ABΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ, the magistrate's name. Vid. Pinder, 1851, fig. 2, pl. 1—£5 12s. Chalcis Macedoniae, obv., Head of Apollo, rev., Lyre and XAAKIAEON-£6. Antigonus Asia Rex, obv., head of Neptune, rev., Prow of Galley, inscribed BAZI-AEON ANTIFONOT, and nudus Apollo seated, minted 306 B. C., when he assumed the title, in fine state—£13. Another, nearly as fine, sold for £5 7s. 6d. Philippus V. tetradrachin, obv., Macedonian shield, and the King as Perseus, rev., a knotty club, in perfect state—£6 10s. Two Thebæ, size 4½ in., both early, obv., wheel, rev., quad. incus, one resembling a gold coin in the collection of Col. Leake, supposed to be unique—£6,10s. Thebæ tetradrachm, obv., Bæotian buckler, rev.,  $\Theta$  E and head of bearded Hercules, fine early work—£15. Elis titradrachm, obv., head of Juno diademed, rev., finhmen and FA in wreath—£5 10s.; Heraea Arcadiæ, two varied, obv., head of Juno—£6 10s.; Cydonia, obv., head of Diana to right, bow and quiver behind the neck, across the field in three lines  $IIA \geq ION$ , rev., Diana and Hound, with  $KT\Delta\Omega NIATAN$  in a wreath, rare and fine work, weight 239 grains, size eight scale of Mionnet—£35 10s.; Tenedos, obv., Janiform heads of Zeus and Hera, rev., two-headed axe, above  $TENE\Delta ION$ , with owlet, grapes and monogram in wreath, 237 grains, size  $\$\frac{1}{2}$  Mionnet—£9 5s.; Ilium Troadis, tetradrachm, obv., head of Minerva, rev.,  $A\Theta HNA \geq IMA\DeltaO \geq MENE\PhiONO \geq TOI MENE\PhiONO \geq$ ; Pallas-Ilias or the Pal ladium with wreathlet at her feet, size  $\$\frac{1}{2}$  Mionnet, bored, but a rare example—£7 10s. The whole cabinet forming 242 lots, most of which were single coins, sold for £582 6s. 6d.—[London Times.

## Ancient Eastern Mining.

Recent discoveries have made known to us many interesting facts connected with the early mining operations of Eastern nations. In the Perinsular of Sinai in the southeastern extremity of Arabia, there is a district called Wady Magharah, or "The Valley of the Cave," in which are very numerous traces of early Egyptian mining for the extraction of copper from the freestone rocks. Some of these miners are considered to have been at work so far back as 4000 B.C. The London Athenœum of 1859 contained a very interesting letter written from the desert in which a full description is given of the whole locality, and from which we take the following: "Opposite the Caves of Magharah is an insulated high hill of nearly 1,000 feet in height and crowned with the ruins of a fortress, built either to control the mines or to protect the miners. is terraced like a pyramid, the flat summit being inclosed by a wall within which are the remains of about 140 houses each some ten feet square in size. In the neighborhood of the hill were found pieces of hammers of green porphyry, while a series of reservoirs formerly existed sufficient to contain a supply of water to last for several years. ancient furnaces are still to be seen and on the coast of the Red Sea are found the piers and the wharves at which the metal was shipped. Nor is this a solitary instance. That whole portion of Arabia is studded with the remains of mining villages of former days. The presence of furnaces with heaps of slag lying around, and of reservoirs of large capacity, showing the great scale of the works. In the copper mines of Idumea, lying between Zoar and Petra, the Christians were compelled to work in the time of the Diocletian persecution.

Gold mines were numerous in the same district. The miners' opera-

tions were very rude and laborious. Near the mines lived the workmen who broke the quartz into bean-size fragments. The miners themselves were chiefly convicts or captives who worked in fetters and were gnarded day and night by soldiers. The work was superintended by an engineer who pointed out what was to be done. The harder rock was split by fire, possibly as Hannibal made his roadway over the Alps, while the softer ones were broken by picks and chisels. As the stone fell, it was gathered up and carried by boys away to parties of young men who broke it into small pieces by means of granite handmills, such as are used today for grinding corn, while women and old men reduced it to fine powder. The quartz powder was next placed on inclined tables, and rubbed gently with the hand, while a small stream of water gradually carried off the earthy matter, leaving the heavier particles on the board. This process was repeated several times, mutil at last nothing but the gold remained on the table. This was then collected and placed in crucibles with a mixture of salt and lead, and some tin, and then baked in a furnace for several days without intermission.

Diodorns Siculus tells us that silver mines, as well as mines of gold, iron and copper existed in the island of Meroe at the mouth of the Nile. The chief supply of this metal, however, in ancient times, came from Spain. Mount Drespeda, where the Guadalquiver takes its rise, was formerly called the Silver Mountain, from the silver mines in it, like our own Iron Mountain near St. Lonis. An ancient name of this river was Tartessus, borne also by the town that was built between its two mouths. The largest silver mines in Spain were at Carthago Nova, from which, at the era of Polybius, the Romans received some 25,000 drachms daily. The process of separating the metal from the ore was, as with the gold, that of trituration. In India, the natives, from a very early date, employed the process of smelting to separate the metal from the

ore.

Of these remote periods, the metallic articles that have come down to us are almost exclusively of bronze. This is no disproof of the existence and use of iron at that period. On the frescos of an Egyptian tomb of the date of Rameses III. metallic articles are represented by paintings of a blue and of a red color—the one evidently denoting iron and the other bronze. Two facts may account for our not finding iron articles; the greater ease of working copper and its great abundance, would naturally cause it to be employed more frequently than iron, while the speedy decomposition of this latter metal everywhere, when exposed to the weather, and especially when subjected to the vitrious soil of Egpyt would also account for the non-existence of such articles.

# Approaching Coin Sale.

About the beginning of November, our publishers, Messrs. Scott & Co., propose having a Coin sale, at which a number of pieces of very

unusual value and rarity will be sold. Among these will be found a large number of U. S. cents in splendid condition. Few collectors possess an uncirculated cent of 1823, or have even seen one. There is one in the collection that is about to be broken up. A wreath cent of 1793 that has never hitherto been described, and is considered to be unique, will also be sold. On this rare cent the date is below the sprig under the neck, while the sprig itself consists of three leaves of trefoil. The R in Liberty is different in size and style from the other letters of that word, while other variations from known types render this cent worthy of a place in the finest cabinets.

Among some pieces of English gold, silver and copper, will be found a beautiful and rare Queen Anne's Farthing of 1714, with Britannia on the reverse. A number of fine Spanish and Mexican pieces, silver and copper, will also be in the sale, with some rare store cards and a variety of Centennial Medals. These latter will soon become scarce, so that collectors who wish to complete their sets, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. Catalogues will be ready in a few days and may be had on application, while a copy will be sent free of charge to each of our subscribers. Messrs. Scott & Co. will attend to any orders that may be intrusted to their care by parties unable to be present.

# Answers to Correspondents.

O. S. H., Cleveland.—Of your six rubbings, No. 1 is a silver denarius, greatly worn. The rubbing is too indistinct for us to deciphernot surprising when you say "the inscription is very dim and cannot be discerned." No. 2 is a third brass of some Roman emperor, but this rubbing also is illegible. No. 3 is a third brass of Diocletian. inscription on the obverse, in full, is Imperator caius Valerius Diocle-TIANVS Pius Faustus Avgustus. Diocletian, you are aware, was born in A. D. 245, and proclaimed Emperor in A. D. 286, and died at Salona in A. D. 313. His reign was marked by one of the fiercest persecutions of the Christians. No. 4 is a third brass of Licinins. The legend reads in full, Dominus Noster Valerius Lichnanus. He was born in A. D. 263, and was associated in the empire by Galerins Maximianns in A. D. 307, and was eventually put to death by Constantine in A. D. 324. No. 5 is a silver denarius—a Family coin. The head is that of Mercury; the X behind it denotes the value—or den aeri—ten, brass. We are unable to say by what Family it was issued, the letters under the horses which represent the name being so indistinct. No. 6 is another denarins, also a Family coin, but with an equally illegible inscription.

Amateur, Pittsburgh.—Your coins are simply scheidmunze or local coinage of some of the petty German States that occupy central Enrope. There is nothing about either of value or interest.

## Bahama Penny.



By the Bahama Islands are included all of the West Indian group that lie north of Cuba and St. Domingo, and that run northwesterly from the north of Hayti to the east coast of Florida. On one of these islands Columbus effected his first landing, until recently supposed to have been Guanahi or Cat Island, but lately ascertained to have more probably been Watling's Island. The earliest inhabitants seem to have been a peaceable race. As the islands produced no gold, the Spaniards made no settlement among them, but soon transported them to St. Domingo, so that within fourteen years the Bahamas were absolute solitudes. Under these circumstances, English settlers made their homes there. Charles II. granted the whole group to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, and down to last century these claimed them as their property. Several governors were sent to the islands by these Proprietors, and on the island of Providence there was built the town of Nassau, still the seat of government, a favorite sheltering-place for the blockade runners during our late civil war. This island had been called Abacoa by the Spaniards, but an Englishman who had been twice shipwrecked on its shores gave it the name it now bears. Several times the English settlers were driven out by the Spaniards and by the French, so that at length, in 1708, they forsook it altogether. After the Peace of Utrecht, several Colonial privateers that had become pirates made their home at Providence. In 1717 the English crown resumed the government, pardoning the inhabitants and making them a regulated colony under one Captain Rogers as Governor. On the great seal now granted to the island, was the device of a ship under full sail sailing to right with a high mountain peak in the background and two smaller vessels also in view, while the exergue bore the legend expulsis piratis restituta commercia, Pirates being driven away, commerce is restored.

On June 30, 1806, the English government ordered five hundred pounds' worth of copper coin to be struck by Mr. Boulton the great manufacturer at Soho, for use in the Bahamas, to furnish small change to the negroes. The obverse of these coins, as our illustration shows, is a copy of the obverse of the fourth copper coinage of George III., while the reverse is a copy of the great seal of the island. The

negroes, however, did not understand them, and declining to receive them, they never went largely into circulation. No other coinage was ever prepared. A few years ago the more southerly islands of this group, such as Turk's Island and the Caicos have at their own request been separated from the Bahamas and formed into a dependency of Jamaica.

# Russian Coinages.

BY THOMAS JONES.

In the earliest stages of human society, commerce is carried on only by simple barter; men interchange those articles which are superabundant with themselves for those which they need, and which may be superabundant with another. So also in the earliest periods of national life, nations trade off what they have but do not need, for such products of other countries as they need but do not have. When the Dutch occupants of Manhattan would do business with the Indian tribes around them, they exchanged with these whisky, calico, powder, etc., etc., for skius, that is, they sold these articles to them and were paid by the furs of the wild animals that the Indians had killed. So also in Russia. Before any medium of exchange, such as the precious metals, was used there, the people purchased such products of other lands as they required by means of skins or furs, and hence these soon came to have recognized The earliest money therefore of Russia consisted of furs, especially of the marten. These are used even to-day in paying a certain portion of the taxes collected in the wilder districts of Siberia. Naturally, however, the precious metals came into use through contact with the other European nations. At what period these metals were first employed as a coinage in Russia itself is unknown, but there exist in the Museum of Moscow, a few small pieces of copper in size and shape resembling the Japanese itzebue, bearing the word koudma, the name of a small river of Novgorod, indicating possibly that the coin belonged to a particular locality.

From about the year A. D. 1000, when the intercourse of Russia with neighboring communities became considerable, the coins of these different countries found their way into Russia, their metals and relative values suggesting when translated into Russ, the present names of Russian coins. Zolotnik, for instance, the Polish Zlote, denoted at first the golden aureus of the Byzantines, and then red money to distinguish it from the white silver. Pieniazy is plainly taken from the German Pfennig. Rouble from roubit—a piece off—a subdivision of Zolotnik, while many other words can be similarly traced. The conquest of Russia by the Tartars, however, may properly be taken as the date of a national metallic currency. That powerful people was certainly pos-

sessed of a coinage, for there have been discovered a very large number

of gold pieces struck by their different khans or princes.

Long, however, before there was a national metallic issue, while furs and foreign money were yet in use, silver bars of recognized weights, pound, half, quarter and one-eighth were in circulation. Many of these bars have been preserved, and showing two distinct forms and weights, are known as bars of Novgorod and bars of Kief. The bar of Novgorod owes its origin to the old German pound, and weighed at first sixteen ounces of ninety-six zolotniks. The bar of Kief, on the other hand, owed its origin to the Greek Littron, and weighed only seventy-two zolotniks, the Greek pound weighing only so many golden solidi. A large number of these bars were discovered in 1821, and another quantity, most of which are now in the Museum of St. Petersburg, in 1828. In shape they are from two to four inches long and somewhat resemble the bars of Indian-ink to be had in every color store. Some of them are without any stamp or impression, while others have a very distinct and deep-sunk stamp or seal.

Russian national coins, then, as we have said, date from the Tartar invasion, for the few native coins of a previous period are either merely local or were struck in foreign countries, and used rather as medals than as coins. The conquering Tartars, exacting tribute from the local princes or municipalities, would take payment not in furs but in silver, the only metallic money of Russia down to the reign of Peter the Great; while the gold pieces that were issued during that period were used by the sovereign for special purposes, the pieces themselves being always of fixed values, according to the standard employed, whether this were of the Portuguese eoins of the English nobles, or of the German ducats, and are to each other as one-half, one-fourth, and one-eighth. On these pieces the devices are very varied; sometimes a double-headed eagle on each side, sometimes an eagle or a horseman, supposed to be St. George on the one, and on the other an inscription consisting of the name and titles of the Czar, or, as on a few pieces, the bust of the sovereign.

After the second great invasion of Russia by the Mongolian Tartars in 1240, under Batu Khan, a silver coinage eame into use, and afterwards, in the reign of Alexis Mikhaïlovitch, a copper system was adopted. The great wars with Sweden and Poland of this reign so impoverished the country that the Emperor applied to Veniee for a loan. That country being at the time at war with Turkey was compelled to refuse, and the Czar by an ukase of 8th April, 1657, issued the first of the new rouble pieces. These were of the size of the silver crowns of foreign countries, having on obverse the Czar on horseback, with his name and title, and on reverse a double-headed eagle with the value—Rouble, with the date in Russ. These roubles were to pass for their nominal value, which was double their real, for the rouble was worth about a ducat. As this measure was inadequate, copper coins were issued, during the same year,

of the size and nominal value of those of silver. These were to pass current for silver, like the gun-money of James II. of England, or the Swedish copper dalers of 1715. These coins were struck at Moscow and at Novgorod, and are now of the greatest rarity. The effect of this measure was to drive the silver coinage altogether ont of sight, fifty of the copper roubles having the purchasing power of only one of silver.

# Numismatics and History.

Men sometimes ask sneeringly, What is the use of numismatics? What purpose is served by our poring over and arranging a parcel of old coins? We answer by selecting one out of many replies that might be made, and will show the bearing of our study on the elucidation of history. A handful of coins brought from Afghanistan some years ago, has revealed to us the existence of a Greek Empire in Central Asia, which had been previously altogether unknown—one that in its origin goes back to a colony founded by Alexander the Great himself, and that afterwards, annexed to the Syrian Empire, continued down to the Rajpoots and Hindoos of the Middle Ages. These coins not only make us aware of the kingdom, but furnish us with the names of a long list of its rulers and much information respecting its history. Who, with this single fact before him, should make light of the study or ask its value?

Another illustration can be found in another quarter, and is also of

great importance.

The advocates of the Temporal Power of the Papacy have been accustomed to affirm that the occupants of the Holy See received a grant of temporal authority from Constantine, and have therefore always been independent of local civil authority, and are not indebted in any measure to the grants of Charlemagne and his immediate successors for the powers they were afterwards found to exercise. As a matter of history, the question is both of interest and of importance. As an independent source of information, the coinages of Rome have been carefully examined, with the most conclusive results. No one can now question the modern origin of the Temporal Power of the Papacy or the indebtedness of Rome for this power to a high-handed usurpation.

In the year 1689, M. LeBlanc, a lawyer of eminence in Paris, published an interesting *Historical Dissertation*, illustrated with a large number of plates of coins, French and Italian, specially of Charlemagne and his successors, and of Rome, free and Papal, in which he discusses the question respecting the source of the Temporal Power with great thoroughness, while the plates enable every reader to see the evi-

dence on which his conclusions rest.

In this work M. LeBlanc shows that the privilege of striking money is one of the prerogatives of a sovereign power, with an illustration of a

Venetian denier bearing the name of Louis le Debonnaire, whose existence drew from the Venetians the admission that Louis had over them the rights of a superior. The alleged donation of sovereignty to the Papacy by Constantine is next shown to be baseless, in view of the pains taken by the Papacy to exaggerate the grants made by Pepin. At a period later than that of this alleged donation, the successors of Constantine in the Eastern Empire showed their supremacy at Rome by appointing or deposing the Pope at pleasure. After the fall of the Western Empire, Odoacer and Theodoric made themselves masters of Rome, as is plain from their coins, and then laid down rules for the election of the Pope. Narses having driven the Goths out of Italy, was succeeded by Longinus, who as Exarch of Ravenna acted as governor of all towns, Rome included. This line of proof is carried on down to the period of the Carlovingians, when we find Pepin conferring on Pope Stephen II. the Exarchate of Ravenna and Pentopolis, a grant confirmed and increased by Charlemagne. An interesting piece of mosaic work still exists, on which Charlemagne is represented as receiving from St. Peter a royal standard, while the Pope receives only the clerical pallium. Coins were also struck by Charles with obverse a helmeted head and legend D. N. KAR. IMP. P. F. PP. AVG. Dominus noster Carolus imperator, pius, felix, perpetuo Augustus, Onr sovereign Charles Emperor, pious, fortunate, perpetually Augustus, and on the reverse a gateway surmonnted with a cross, with legend renovatio roman imp, The Roman Empire renewed, with Roma in the exergue. Many other Italian coins of Charlemagne exist, but whether struck elsewhere, as at Ravenna, Milan, Lucca, Treves, Pavia, or at Rome, they all represent him as ruler equally over all these places, while latterly the monogram of the Pope appears on the reverse.

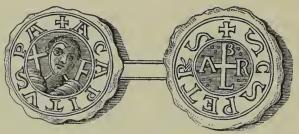
Charles was succeeded by his son, Louis le Debonnaire (817–840), when coins similar to those of Charles were issued with the Pope's name in monogram on the reverse, and as legend s. c. petrys. Lothaire reigned from 822 to 855, during which the coins told the same things about his supremacy, while historic documents show how strictly the monarch held the Pope responsible for any infringement on his sovereign rights. During the reign of Louis II., 855 to 875, Pope Nicolas tried to act in opposition to the royal authority, but the loyalty of the troops to

their sovereign taught the Pope his subordinate position.

Louis II., dying without issue, appointed Carloman his heir. Charles the Bold, however, usurped the throne, and having induced Pope John VIII. to consecrate him in December, 875, conferred on the Papacy sovereign rights, surrendering nearly all that his predecessors had retained. A coin of this period has on its obverse a bust of St. Peter, with legend, and on reverse the Pope's monogram with the Emperor's name as a legend round the field. Carloman, however, recovered his throne and was succeeded in it by his son Charles the Fat, whose feeble-

ness induced Pope Adrian III. to declare that the Emperor's consent was not needful for the election of a Pope—Why say so now if this had been always the rule? and that if Charles died without issue that then the kingdom of Italy reverted to the Italians.

On the death of Charles the Italians emancipated themselves from the imperial sway to become for nearly eighty years a prey to intestine wars, pillagings and sackings, so that at length in 962, by advice of John



DOENIER OF POPE AGAPITUS, A. D. 946.

XII. Rome called Otho of Germany to become Emperor. On his accession this prince swore fealty to the Romans, but immediately reasserted for himself all the rights and authority exercised by Charlemagne. The coins he issued bore on the obverse his likeness, with the legend of IMPERATOR, while on the reverse, there is in the field only the papal

monogram.

During the next two hundred years the coins tell the same story of imperial supremacy and of Papal subordination, the Roman people steadily upholding the authority of the Emperor and maintaining their freedom as against the Papacy. The weakness of the Emperor, however, was the opportunity for the Pope, so that in 1143, Pope Innocent II., aided by Norman soldiers, sought to reduce the citizens into subjection. A dreadful struggle now commenced, lasting until 1188, when the people formed themselves into an independent Republic, creating senators and appointing a Patrician to whom they swore allegiance, leaving to the Papacy nothing but the tithes and the offerings.

In 1253 the Romans elected as their Patrician, Brancolco Dandolo, who governed as Dictator, Pope Innocent IV. not being allowed even to absent himself from the city for a night without permission. The coins of this period bear on the obverse a erowned female figure seated, holding an orb and a palm branch with legend ROMA CAPVT MVNDI, and on reverse a lion gnardant with legend BRANCOLEO S P Q R., Senatus popu-

lusque romanus—the Senate and the Roman people.

From the time of Brancoleo and down to 1281 the Romans governed themselves freely, so that the coins struck during this period have on the reverse simply the legend Senatus P Q R. In 1281 Pope Martin IV., being greatly beloved by the eitizens, was elected Senator, not, however, as the decree of election distinctly states, as Pope, but in his individual

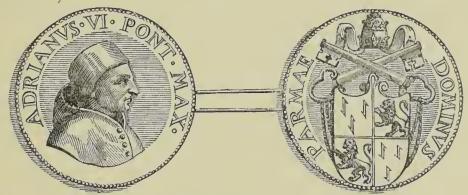
and social position as Peter de Conti. In virtue of this decree, which conferred on him supreme power, Martin at once transferred his civil authority to Charles King of Sicily, who thus became King of the Romans, and placed his name and crest on its coins, which, with obverse as previously, had on reverse a shield with the arms of Anjou on the lion's back, and legend Karolvs s p. Q r., or Karolvs rex senator vrbis, while the Ursini and the Coloni, who were also Senators, placed

on their coins simply a shield with their arms.

In 1334 Benedict XII. persuaded the Romans to share with him the authority. Under Clement VI., however, in 1342, the people resumed their self-government, but lost it anew, not without great bloodshed, in 1389, under Boniface IX., who had possessed himself of the Castle of St. Angelo. Under Martin V., 1417–1431, and Engenins IV., 1431–1447, the coinage, the unquestionable proof of supremacy, revealed that the period of Roman independence was past, for it was issued solely in the name of the reigning Pope. On the coins of Martin, the obverse bore his figure seated and crowned with the Papal tiara, with legend Martinvs PP; on the reverse were two large keys crossed in the field, with legend santvs petrs s PQR. Under the successors of Engenius the letters s PQR disappeared altogether, and the occupants of the Papal chair openly proclaimed their temporal sovereignty, while the series of Papal issues commenced.

On the earlier issues of the Papal series of coins we have on the obverses the names of the sovereign pontiffs, and on the reverses the likeness of St. Peter or of St. Paul, a common design soon abandoned by their successors, who replaced these by their personal likenesses with the arms of

their families,



CROWN OF POPE ADRIAN VI., A. D. 1522.

a style of coinage adhered to down to the present date.

NEW 4 SOLDI (COPPER) POPE PIUS IX.

In view of this historical sketch and of the great service rendered by the coinages of the different monarchs and of the different periods, who should question the utility or the importance of the study of numismatics?

## Types and Varieties.

In a recent number of our Boston contemporary, The American Journal of Numismatics, Mr. Hazeltine, of Philadelphia, has been somewhat taken to task for using the word "variety" in place of diedifference to denote certain half dollars of 1795. The point raised is one of interest to numismatists, and it would be well if some understanding could be some to, so that coin dealers and coin purchasers may not be

misled by an improper use of technical terms.

The word variety, it is well known, is used in a pretty loose sense to denote all unimportant and accidental differences in coins of the same specific design. Sometimes such differences result from the using by the mint of the dies of a previous year with the date changed, so that we have the 1800 variety of the 1799 cent. Sometimes the die sinker has failed to copy exactly his pattern, so that we have the straight figure and the slanting figure varieties of the cent of 1855. Sometimes the die has become cracked, but not to such an extent as to preclude further use, and then we have the broken die variety, and so on. Correctly or otherwise, the word variety is used with this latitude of meaning, though the idea denoted by the word die-difference is unquestionably the one that is generally meant.

If the word die-different be applied to the class of eoins that differ from each other without the mint authorities intending that they should do so, the word type should be used, we think, to denote any intended and characteristic original designs. In 1793, for instance, the United States Government issued the first of our series of copper cents. The authorities were evidently of opinion that there should be on this cent a head of Liberty, and so on the obverse of all the issues of that year, we find that device. But the mint was feeling its way, and anxious to have a coinage which would be acceptable to the people. In the early part of the year, therefore, the reverse of the cent bore a chain of fifteen links with

reference to the fifteen states.

Now, according to Webster, "type" denotes the aggregate of characteristic qualities. Of the different cents belonging to that first issue, the device of a chain was the "characteristic quality," and so to the cent that possessed that series the term type may properly be applied. Indeed Webster actually says, type—the design on the face of a medal or a coin. When, shortly afterwards, a different device was adopted, another type appeared, and when toward the end of the year, the Liberty cap was introduced, yet another type was made. With Webster, therefore, we should apply the word type to denote a coin that bears any design of a distinct and characteristic nature.

With these two points settled, the type and the die-different, we have left only such modification of the type or original device as may have been intended by the issuer. To revert to the cents of 1794; the legend

on the obverse of each of the issues reads United States of America; on a portion of the issue of the chain type, however, it reads only United States of America. Here we think is a distinct variety—a variation from the original design, yet not so great an one as to amount to a new type. On the dollars of 1795 again, the device on the obverse, the head of Liberty, resembled that on the dollar of 1794. Toward the close of the year a full bust and filleted hair was substituted for the head and flowing hair of the earlier issue. Was this a new type, or simply a variety of an existing one? We should call it a new type, because it was a distinct and characteristic design, one, indeed, that became a pattern for the issues of succeeding years, while a variety would necessarily be confined to a particular issue or to only a portion of such issue.

## Scottish Coins.

### BY JOHN DAWSON.

A nation without coins is one sunk in barbarism; it has no history, no art, no literature, no commerce. Such must have been the condition of Scotland previous to the twelfth century, for none of its coins can safely be ascribed to a period earlier than that. The first of its monarchs of whom we have any coins is Alexander I., son of Malcolm Canmore, Malcolm III., and crowned at Scone, A.D. 1107. Alexander had married Sybilla, daughter of William the Conqueror, but died childless and was buried in Dunfermline, A. D. 1124. The coins that are assigned to him are few in number and rude in execution; on the obverse is the king's head to right with crown fleury, and sceptre in front; on the reverse is a short cross fleury, with a pellet in each angle.

Alexander was succeeded by his brother, David I., A. D. 1124. The earlier part of this reign was spent in continual wars with Stephen of England, whom he defeated in 1137, at Roxburgh, but by whom he was in turn defeated in 1138, in the battle of the Standard. The following year David made peace with Stephen, by whom his son, Henry, Prince of Scotland, was then made Earl of Northumberland, taking as such the oath of fealty to Stephen. David dealt very lavishly with the crown lands, founding and building no less than fifteen abbeys of great splendor, such as Holyrood, Melrose, Kelso, Dundrennan, etc., and founding four bishoprics. After a glorious reign of twenty-nine years, this monarch died at Carlisle and was buried in Dunfermline. His son Henry had died previously, leaving three sons and three daughters.

The coins of David resemble those of his father Alexander, with a few slight differences. On these coins the king's name is always spelled DAVIT and is frequently retrograde. They were struck at Berwick, and a very

few at Roxburgh, though all are extremely rare.

Henry, Earl of Northumberland, Prince of Scotland, and son of David I., struck pennics that resemble in type those of his father, and others that resembled those of Stephen of England. Coins of both of these elasses are rare, those of the English type being less rare than those of the other.

Malcolm IV., grandson of David, succeeded to the throne, and died

at Jedburgh, in A. D. 1165. Of this prince no coins are known.

In 1165 Malcolm was succeeded by his brother, William I., or William the Lion, so called from employing a lion rampant as the arms of Scotland, in place of the dragon previously used. In 1172 William attacked Henry II. when he was defeated and sent as a prisoner to the Castle of Falaise, in Normandy. From this he obtained release only by surrendering a large number of the Scottish castles to Henry and supporting their garrisons, while his brother and twenty Scottish barons were retained as hostages at the English Court. There also William had to remain in vassalage for about fifteen years. On the death of Henry and the departure of his son and successor, Richard Cœur de Lion, to Palestine, William obtained his freedom by paying ten thousand merks. After a long reign of forty-nine years, William died at Stirling and was buried at Arbroath.

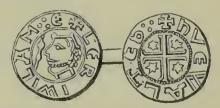
The coins of this reign are numerous and varied. They belong to three

distinct coinages:

I. Obverse: king's head to left, with crown fleury and sceptre in front. Reverse: a short single cross with various devices in the angles, generally a erescent enclosing a pellet. The mints of this coinage are known to have been Berwick, Edinburgh, Perth and Roxburgh. Several varieties have no mint recorded on the reverse, simply the moneyer's name. These pennies are comparatively common.

II. Obverse: king's head to left, generally crowned with pearls, and seeptre in front. Reverse: short double cross with stars of five or six points in the angles. Mints: Edinburgh, Perth and Roxburgh; many varieties have only the moneyer's name on the reverse. Specimens of

this issue are very common.



PENNY OF WILLIAM THE LION.

Our illustration belongs to this issue. On the obverse the legend reads LE REI WILAME, the legend on the obverses of most of William's coins being in the French language; on the reverse it reads HVE WALTER, probably the name of the moneyer, while the mint mark, as on all the coinages, is a cross.

III. Obverse: king's head to right; otherwise this issue, in all respects, resembles the second. The only mint known is Roxburgh and all the

varieties are rare.

In A. D. 1214 Alexander II. ascended the throne, to wage for some years a continuous strife with the English John, assisting his rebellions barons at Runnymede. In 1221 Alexander married Joan, sister of Henry III. of England, and after a useful reign of thirty-five years, died in 1249, and was buried in Melrose Abbey.

The coins of this monarch are extremely rare, and were all minted at Roxburgh. They consist of many types, but on the reverses of all we find the short double cross, which had been introduced into England by

Henry III. in 1249, in room of the short single one.

Alexander III. was crowned at Scone when only eight years of age, and when ten, was married at York to Margaret, daughter of Henry III. In 1263 he was killed by a fall from his house and was buried at Dunfermline. The coins of this reign are very numerous, and have been arranged by Lindsay as follows:

I. Obverse: King's bare head to right; reverse: long double eross with stars in the angles. Mints: Aberdeen, Berwick, Lanark and Perth. The

coins of this issue are extremely rare.

II. Similar in every respect to those of the first issue, except that the King's head is crowned. Mints: Aberdeen, Berwick, Edinburgh and

Perth. All scarce except those struck at Perth.

III. Obverse: King's crowned head to left with sceptre in front. Reverse, as on previous coinages. Mints: Aberdeen, Annan, Berwick, Montrose, Dunbar, Dundee, Edinburgh, Fre or Forres, Glasgow, Inchaffray, Perth, Roxburgh and Stirling. The pennies of Dundee, Forres and Inchaffray are thus far unique; those of Aberdeen, Glasgow, Mon-

trose and Stirling, scarce; the rest common.

IV. Obverse: King's crowned head to left, with sceptre. Reverse: long single cross with stars or mullets in the angles. No mints mentioned on the reverse, but many varies of type. This is the first time that the long single cross appears on Scottish coins, though it was destined to remain for three hundred years a distinguishing feature on the coins of both Scotland and England. This last coinage was extensive and its types are common. On all the coinages the mint mark is a cross. On the first, second and third coinages the legend on obverse is simply Alexander Rex, with on reverse the names of the mint and its moneyer. On the pennies and half-pennies of the fourth coinage, the legend on the obverse reads AL-EXANDER DEI GRA., continued on the reverse REX SCOTORVM, while on the farthing it is simply ALEXANDER REX with SCOTORUM on the reverse. The number of mints mentioned may excite some wonder, but it must be borne in mind that the moneyer was a member of the King's personal snite, and that therefore it is very likely that coins would be issued by him to mark any royal visit to a particular place that may have occurred under noteworthy circumstances.

## Byzantine Coins.

BY WILLIAM GRAYSON.

We have said already that on the capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders on April 12th, 1204, the members of the imperial family took shelter in the unconquered territories. Some found a home in Nice and others in Thessalonica, so that a new Eastern Empire was soon erected in each district. So intense, however, was the Greek hatred of the Crusaders, that other sovereignties were soon formed, until during the period at which we have arrived, there existed the Latin Empire of Constantinople with the Greek Empires of Nice, of Thessalonica and of Trebizonde. Having spoken of the Latin Sovereignty of Constantinople, we shall now speak of the coins of these Greek Empires.

### Nice.

Nice, or Nicæa, is a city of Bithynia in Asia Minor, built on an old site by Antigonus, the son of Philip, B. C. 316. A handsome city with streets laid out at right angles to each other, of great importance to the Byzantine Emperors, and famous in ecclesiastical history for several Church Councils held in it, by one of which what it called the Nicene

Creed, was composed.

Theodorus Lascaris, commonly called Theodorus I., married in 1193, Anna, daughter of Alexius Comnenus III., and widow of Isaac Comnenus. When the Crusaders placed Isaac Angelus on the Byzantine throne, Theodorus retired into Asia, and in 1206 caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor at Nicæa, where he died sixteen years afterwards. As there were three emperors of the same name, it is not easy to assign to each their appropriate coins. To Theodorus Lascaris, however, has been given a bronze concave coin bearing on the obverse the emperor's bust with the legend  $\Theta EO\Delta \omega POG$   $\Delta EG\Pi OTHG$ , and on the reverse IG XG with bust of Christ.

Theodorus I. was succeeded on the throne by John Ducas Vatatzes under the name of John III. John had married Irene, daughter of Theodorus and widow of Andronicus Palæologus, and died on October 30th, 1255. His coins are of bronze, flat and clipped, having on obv. the bust of the emperor with the legend in lines across the field  $I\omega \Delta EGO\Delta ov KAG$ ; rev.: St. George with spear and shield, and monagrams on

either side.

John III. was succeeded by his son, Theodorus Vatatzes, surnamed Ducas Lascaris, under the title of Theorems III. This prince married Helena, daughter of Asan, King of the Bulgarians, but subsequently assumed the clerical habit and died in 1259. The coins of this monarch are easily recognized by the names they bear. On the obv. is a bust of the emperor with St. Demetrius on the left, the two holding the labarum with legend  $\Theta EO \triangle \omega POG$   $\triangle ovKAG$  O  $\triangle TIOG$   $\triangle TMHTPOG$ ; on the reverse is Christ seated, with the customary abreviations.

At the death of Theodorus III., his son John Vatatzes Ducas Lascaris was an infant. His guardian, George Musalon, was soon assassinated by Michael Palæologus, who then seized the throne, giving to John Luscaris the second place. Having afterwards blinded the prince, Michael threw him into prison, where he died in the reign of Andronicus II. There are no coins known of this ruler. Michael Palæologus who is known in history as Michael viii., having recovered Constantinople from the Crusaders, the line of the Nicæan rulers terminates.

#### Thessalonica.

Profiting by the confusion following on the overthrow of Alexis Angelus Comnenus III., Michael Angelus Comnenus made himself master of Thessaly, Epirus, and of the neighboring sea shores. Having no male heirs, he appointed his brother, Theodorus II., then at Nicea to be his successor. Theodorus Angelus, who also bore the name of Theodorus Comnenus Ducas (see Sauley, p. 405), rapidly enlarged his domains by taking from the Bulgarians and from the Crusaders, so that in 1223 he caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor in Thessalonica. His conquests continued until in 1230 he was defeated by Asan, King of Bulgaria, and deprived of sight. Having recovered his liberty, he soon drove away his brother, Manuel Angelus, who had usurped the throne, and then renounced the crown in favor of his son John, who was soon afterwards deposed by John Ducas Vatatzes, the Kingdom of Thessalonica thus coming to an end. Of the rulers who successively exercised supreme power there, no assured coins are known.

#### Trebizonde.

After the capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders, Alexis Comnenus the Great, son of Manuel Comnenus, regarded himself as legitimately possessed of Colchis, or the province of Trebizonde in the northeastern corner of Asia Minor. The city of Trebizonde was the capital of the province and was a flourishing city in the time of Xenophon. Mithridates took it from the Romans, when it became a free city, while Trajan made it the capital of Cappadocia. To-day it is the second commercial city in the Turkish Empire. Over this district Alexis, bearing the title of Duke, ruled on account of the Greek Emperors. Of the son and grandson of Alexis we know nothing, but the great grandson John Comnenus took the title of Emperor over Cappadocia and Mingrelia.

Michael Palæologus, Emperor of Constantinople, did not relish the existence of this new empire, but being unable to oppose it, sought to attach John Comnenus to his interests by giving him in marriage in 1281 his daughter Eudocia Palæologus. The ruler of Trebizonde died in

1295 and was succeeded by his son.

We think it better just here to present the names of the successive Emperors of Trebizonde down to the overthrow of that kingdom, contenting ourselves with saying that as yet no eoins have been satisfactorily assigned to them. Certain numismatists, indeed, have from time to time proclaimed themselves in possession of the missing coins, but a more careful examination has shown that the alleged treasures belong properly to rulers of Constantinople, but having been issued by the mint at Kherson in the Crimea, naturally present features unlike those of the regular issues. Possibly the gaps may be one day filled np.

John Comnenns, 1275–1295. Alexius Comnenns, 1295–1320.

Basilins Comnenus.

Basilius Comnenus, Junior.

N. Comnenus.

Alexius Comnenus II., of Trebizonde.

John Comnenus II., of Trebizonde.

David Commenns.

This last-named ruler usurped the throne belonging properly to Alexis Comuenus, the son of John Comnenus II., and then married Irene Cantacuzenus, daughter of the Emperor John Cantacuzenus. In 1453 Mahomet II. captured Constantinople and then proceeded to Colchis to besiege Trebizonde. David sought help from the European princes, and especially from France, but in 1462 was compelled to surrender to Mahomet, who brought him and his family to Constantinople and there put them to death, the Empire of Trebizonde thus ceasing to exist.

We now resume our sketch with the history of

#### THE SECOND GREEK EMPIRE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

In 1260 Michael Palæologus or Michael viii., isurped the throne of Nicæa, and in 1261 was crowned Emperor of Constantinople. The coins he now issued are easily recognized. Those thus far known are of gold

and concave. Michael died at Byzantium in 1288.

Andronicus II., son of the preceding, became sole ruler on the death of his father, sharing in 1295 the throne with his son Michael. Michael dying in 1320, Andronicus was again sole ruler, when in 1325 he associated with him his grandson, Andronicus the younger. With deep ingratitude this prince forced his grandfather to abdicate the throne and to retire into private life. Two years before his death, in 1332, Andronicus had assumed the monkish life and was known as Antony.

The coins of Andronicus II., 1320–1325, are neither numerous nor common. Those that can with any confidence be assigned to him are of gold and concave, bearing his name on the obv. in the field, with Christ placing his right hand on the kneeling Andronicus, and on the reverse the Virgin and the halls and towers of Constantinople.

Andronicus had married Ann, daughter of Etienne V. (Stephen), king of Hungary, and from 1295 to 1320 had Michael, his eldest son by this marriage, associated with him in the throne. Of this period we have

coins of gold, silver and bronze, while of the period 1325-1328, when Andronicus the younger was associated with him, it is uncertain that we

have any coins.

MICHAEL PALEOLOGUS IX., born in 1277, had been associated with his father Andronicus II. in 1295, but died in 1230 at Thessalonica. In 1296 Michael married Ricta, daughter of Livonius II., king of Armenia. His son, Andronicus the Younger, had been associated with his grandfather in the throne in 1325. In 1328 this prince, as we have just said, nsurped the supreme power as Andronicus III., and remained sole master till his death in 1341. Of his coins only two specimens are known with certainty. Andronicus III. had-married Irene, daughter of Albert IV., duke of Brunswick, and after her death, Jean, daughter of Amadeus V., of Savoy, but called Anna by the Greeks.

John Palæologus, son of Andronicus III. and Anna of Savoy, born in 1332, succeeded to the throne as John V., of whose reign a few pieces exist. This prince was at first under the guardianship of John Cantacuzenus, who in 1347 forced himself on him as his colleague. In 1355 Cantacuzanos was compelled to withdraw from this position. John then associated with him his son Andronicus, was by him shut up in prison in 1371, but in 1373 regained his liberty and throne by the as-

sistance of the Sultan Bajazet, and died in 1391.

From 1347 to 1355 the supreme power was held by John Cantacuzenus, called in the public announcements Angelus Commenus Palæologus, and known as John vi., of whom, whether as associated with John Palæologus (John V.) or with his own son Mathæus, we have no known coins.

John VI. abdicated the throne in 1355 in favor of his son MATHÆUS, who soon afterwards, however, was defeated by John Palæologus V. and sent to the island of Lesbos as a prisoner. Of this prince there are no

assured coins.

By these means John V. was restored to his lawful position as supreme ruler, and at once associated with himself in the throne his son Andronicus Palæologus, afterward known as Andronicus IV. The young prince soon conspired against his father, but the plot having been discovered, was thrown into prison. After two years' confinement he escaped, and then, with the assistance of the Sultan Bajazet, made war upon his father, John V. Having defeated him in battle he imprisoned him along with his own brother, Manuel Palæologus. Some time after this usurpation Bajazet aided the prisoners, when Andronicus IV. replaced his father on the throne, and transferring his rights to his brother Manuel, retired into private life and died in Thrace.

#### Coin Sale.

The coin sale held by our publishers, as announced in the last number of the Journal, was held on the evenings of October 23d and 24th. The usual custom is for these sales to take place in the afternoon, but

this was fixed for the evening. The attendance justified the change, being considerably larger than is usually found on such occasions. A large number of private collectors were present, many of whom profited by the opportunity of getting bargains. We understand that Messrs. Scott & Co. purpose having another coin sale during the first week of

December, of which the eatalogue will soon be ready.

Among the lots sold were a number of Centennial medals, the bronze and white metal copies ranging from 50c. to \$1.50 each, while those in silver sold at from \$1.00 to \$2.00 each. Of the miscellaneous lots, a large number of Swiss base coins brought 12c. each; a silver siege piece of Tournay, \$3.00; a hobby-horse piece of Ferd. III., 1650, \$1.75, a Burnese rapee, \$1.50; a silver medal of Chas. IV., Spain, \$1.00; a rare scudo of the Roman Republic, \$5.00; two French patterns of 20-franc piece, in copper, \$1.00 each; French Commune 5-franc, \$4.25; Persian copper, \$1.25; a very curious plate of copper, about 9 inches square and stamped by Sweden for a 4-daler piece, \$14.00; the splendid Canada Confederation medal, \$10.00; a rare medal of Louis XII., \$5.00.

American cents sold as follows: Wreath cent, 1793, \$6.00; an exceedingly rare variety, almost unique, \$77.50; a very poor 1799, \$10.00; a very fine 1804, \$22.00; a fine 1808, \$5.00; 1811, \$3.50; 1823, \$5.50:

1824, \$2.00; a Carolina cent, \$12.00; Nova Eborac cent, \$1.25.

Among the store cards was the rare Bale & Smith, with Washington on horseback, \$10.00, and the still rarer Wright & Bale, with bust of Franklin in fur cap, a most beautiful medallion, \$30.00; Union Hall Williams, refreshments at bar, \$5.75; Grate eent, large planchet, \$2.50.

Mexican coins sold thus: Iturbide dollar, 1822, \$2.50; Hookneck, 1825, \$2.00; Morelos, copper dollar, \$2.10; Morelos, real, silver, \$4.00; Republica Mexicana, copper, 1829, \$1.00; Maximilian cent, 1864, \$1.75; Chihuahua, 1866, 90c.; Guanaxato, 1856, 70c.; Hacienda de

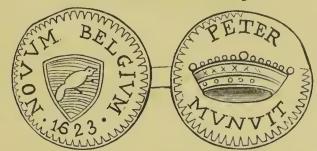
Tuxpango, \$1.00.

English coins brought as follows: Henry V., gold noble, \$7.50; Henry VIII., gold sovereign, \$8.50; gold angel, \$7.25; James I., gold twenty shilling \$7.00; gold ten shilling, \$4.00; Charles I., gold twenty shilling, \$6.50; gold ten shilling, \$4.50; Henry III., silver penny, 80c.; Edw., silver farthing, \$1.00; Henry V., half groat, 50c; Henry VIII., 90c.; Edward VI., shilling, \$1.00; Groat Mary Groat, \$1.12; Elizabeth Irish shilling, 70c.; penny, 1d, \$1.20; James II., gun-money shilling, \$1.00; Charles I., shilling, 65c.; Commonwealth shilling, \$1.25; Queen Ann farthing, 1714, \$5.50; Queen Victoria gothic crown, \$2.25. A long line of English tradesmen's tokens of penny, half-penny and farthing value large and small size, some very rare, from 40 to 90 cents each.

Some fine store-cards brought: F. C. Key, 123 Arch st., Phila., \$3.25; Woodgate & Co., \$1.25; C. Wolfe, Spies & Clark, \$1.25; Daquin Bros., New Orleans, \$5.00; Gasquet, Parish & Co., New Orleans, \$10.00;

Lovett, Philadelphia, \$1.10.

## The Last Discovery.



The illustration given above is one of a class of coins which have been common in all ages, and we suppose will continue to appear till the millennium, as they are usually conceived by cupidity, brought forth by lies, and adopted through ignorance. Novum Belgium is an exception to this rule only in the fact that it was made by a young man to pass away time, and sold at public auction as a fraud, so that no one could offer any excuse for being taken in by it, much less the editor of a numismatic paper, unless that the difficulty of acquiring the English language offers obstacles so insurmountable to the average foreigner as to prevent him from attaining a useful knowledge of it, or as he has lately shown himself incapable of even understanding such a classical (?) work as a coin sale catalogue, for we cannot suppose that any respectable person, much less one who devotes his life and talents to the education of the young, would knowingly descend to falsehood.

The coin of which we propose to give the history may be briefly de-

scribed as follows:

Obverse, Beaver on shield, NOVVM BELGIVM, 1623.

Reverse, Crown, Peter MVNVIT.

It is the property of Capt. Defendorf, a well-known and highly esteemed collector of this city, who became possessed of it many years ago; having purchased it along with a lot of old coins, he has kept it from that day to this without ever attaching any importance to it. On looking over a lot of his coins, he thought he would try to find out something about it. He, accordingly, carried it with him to a coin sale, and asked the opinion of a few collectors concerning it. The general opinion was that it was a fraud, which was concurred in by the writer for reasons given below, and probably would have never been again noticed had it not been for the fact that a young editor had his acutely reasoning, historical and critical faculties terribly mixed by the bewildering anticipation of being the first to have "The honor of bringing out the coin to the notice of the American collectors and numismatics." (Sic.) Whatever this curiously constructed sentence may mean, it really is amusing to think how pathetically he must have pleaded with the owner for all the credit, and we certainly shall not be cruel enough to rob him of one particle of the renown which his excellent judgment and deep historic learning entitle him to receive from all well-informed numismatists.

Our reasons for not believing in the authority of the coin were:

1st. The style of engraving did not correspond with that of the period

in which the coin as professed (by the date) was made.

2d. We know of no person connected with New Amsterdam of the name of Peter Minuit, and if it was intended for Peter Minnewit we think it quite probable he knew how to spell his own name, even if his English contemporaries preferred to call him Minuit or Minuits.

3d. We thought it scarcely probable that the then (1623) Governor of New Amsterdam, Jacobson May, would have coins struck with the name of one of his successors on them. These trifles, however (although he was not ignorant of them), were not allowed to bias the judgment of our critic.

4th. Mr. Cogan, a gentleman of excellent judgment, who has grown gray in the study of numismatics, said that he knew it to be false, and gave the name of the probable maker; we never allow our opinion to stand in the way of obtaining facts, when a few hours' investigation would settle the matter.

Again, regarding the manufacture of the coin, we will show how easy it is to get up a fraud that will deceive some people. A young gentleman (we do not give his name although it is an open secret), finding time hang heavily on his hands, amused himself by engraving dies in initation of rare coins, afterward he branched out and designed some altogether fictitious, a list of which together with his counterfeits, we subjoin. His mode of work was simply to take two large U. S. cents, and file one side perfectly smooth, and then sitting at his desk dig out the designs with his penknife, an operation requiring great labor, but not more than has been accomplished by many schoolboys in cutting out the heads on pennies. After both sides were finished, he would take another cent, and file both sides smooth, and placing this between his dies, hammer it until he obtained a pretty fair impression, which our contemporary justly described as a "somewhat weak impress, especially in certain parts of the legends, but not to any extent abrased or circulated!"

List of fabrications by the same author sold at auction, 1864.

"Note.—Very many of the pieces here offered, are struck from excessively rare dies, recently engraved, all of which are destroyed; and every piece being the best in existence, it is the sincere wish of the owner that they meet with satisfaction."

1.—N. E. Sixpence (not Wyatt't); silver, unique.

2.—Pine Tree Shilling, 1653. "Massachusetts in." "New England,

Anno. 1653, XII;" silver, very fine, unique.

3.—Connecticut Shilling. Obv.: grape vine, "Connecticut in." Rev.: "New England, An. Do. 1662, XII." Struck over an unique N. E. Shilling (not Wyatt's); silver, very fine, excessively rare, and in respect to the N. E. Shilling, unique.

4.—Lord Baltimore Shilling; silver, very fine, unique.

5.—Lord Baltimore Sixpence; silver, very good, unique.

6—Lord Baltimore Penny. Engraved, unique.

7.—Obv.: Goddess of Liberty facing left. "Colony of." Rev.: bust in armor facing right. "New Yorke;" excessively rare in lead. This

specimen is in silver, and unique.

8.—New York Piece. Obv.: Beaver on Shield (old coat-of-arms of New York under the Dutch government), "Novnm Belginm, 1623." Rev.: Crown "Peter Masnit" (first Gov.); lead.

9.—Rhode Island Piece. Obv.: "Rhodia Orsula, 1779." Rev.: "Nova

Brittania, 1." Copper, very fine, excessively rare.

10.—Annapolis Sixpence, 1783; silver, very fine, unique.

11.—Anctori Plebis, 1785; very fine, unique.
12.—"Nova Constellatio." Rev.: "Immune Columbia, 1785." Obv.: "Genuine." Very fine, unique.

13.—"Immunis Columbia, 1786." Rev.: Shield "E Pluribus Unum."

Rev.: Genuine; good, unique.

14.—"Non vi virtute vici, 1786;" fine, unique.
15.—"Nova Eborae." Rev.: "Immune Columbia, 1786;" very fine, excessively rare.

16.—"George III. Rex." Rev.: "Immune Columbia, 1785;" very

fine. Obv.: Gennine; excessively rare.

(All the dies of "Immune Columbia" are different.)

17.—New Hampshire Cent. Obv.: Bust in armor, facing right, "Nova Hamps." Rev.: Figure of Liberty, seated facing right; "Libertas, 1787;" very fine; two struck.

18.—"Liber Natus Libertatem Defenda," Indian standing. Rev.: coat-of-arms of N. Y., "1787, Excelsior;" very fine, unique.

19.—Obv.: The same, Indian standing. Rev.: coat-of-arms of N. Y., "1787, Excelsior;" very fine, nnique.

20.—"Nou vi virtute vici." Rev.: Eagle, "Nev Eberacus, 1787,

Excelsior;" fine, unique.

21.—Washington medal. Obv.: Bust to right. "Washington." Rev.: Five-pointed star, "Commander of the Armie of Virginia;" copper, very fine; very slightly double struck; unique.

22.—Washington medal. Obv.: Two ships sailing, "George Washington. Rev.: "Payable to John Kerdrig. T. O. O. E. W. T. T. W. N."

Silver, very fine, mique.

Such a piece has known to have been issued in 1794, but no original is in existence.

N.B.—It will be noticed that the Novum Belgium, bought by Mr. Nixon for 40 cents at this auction sale was lead. It will also be noticed that in the description Peter Masuit (evidently a printer's error) is described as the first governor. This mistake in regard to Minnewit being the first governor, evidently led the author to put the date of the first governor on the coin. May similar historical attainments always go hand in hand with "the utmost mechanical skill, (which) presided at its birth in a modern attelier (sic) de faussaire."

### Scottish Coins.

(Continued.)

Alexander III. died in 1292, leaving the throne to his granddaughter Margaret, the Maid of Norway, whose death on her road to Scotland led to fierce disputes respecting the succession. By that death the succession reverted to the descendants of the next of kin to the kings Malcolm and William the Lion, there being no survivors of the intervening monarchs. Of those kings, David Earl of Huntingdon was the brother, so that the succession was now in his line. David had three daughters; the eldest, Margaret, married Allan Lord of Galloway, whose only daughter Devorgilla married John de Baliol, founder of that College in the English University of Oxford that still bears his name, and whose son John Baliol now claimed the throne; the second daughter Isabel or Isabella married Robert de Bruce, fourth Lord of Annandale, whose son Robert Bruce also now claimed the throne, while the third daughter Ada married John Hastings, whose son John Hastings was also a claimant. Hastings' claim was at once however excluded because there were children of earlier lines in existence, so that the case stood thus: John Baliol claimed as being the descendant of the eldest daughter, while Bruce was the descendant of the second daughter, but the former was a great grandson while the latter was only a grandson.

Edward I. of England now claimed, on the ground of the vassalage paid him by William the Lion, that the dispute should be submitted to his judgment. Both parties hoping thus to obtain Edward's favor agreed to do so, when the Scottish nobles assembled at Berwick in 1292. Edward promptly, and unquestionably rightfully, decided in favor of Baliol, who the next day swore fealty to him as his fendal superior at Norham and shortly afterwards was crowned at Scone. Edward desired to have Scotland under his absolute control and by the manner in which he treated Baliol so irritated him that in 1295 war was declared against England. This was precisely what Edward wanted. His great victory at Dunbar, over Baliol, soon made him master of all Scotland, while Baliol, having in 1296 resigned his crown, was sent for three years to the Tower in London, after which he retired to Normandy and died in 1314, A. D. Wallace's heroic efforts to expel the English troops, and Bruce's wonderful struggles after 1305, kept the national spirit alive until, at length, the decisive victory, in 1314 A. D., of Bruce at Bannockburn, over the great army of Edward II., secured the independence of Scotland-an independence formally acknowledged by England in 1328 A. D.

The coins of Baliol resemble, generally, those of the last coinage of

Alexander III. A few were struck at St. Andrews, and record that fact on their reverses. Pennies and halfpennies are the only values that as yet have been discovered, while the MM. is always a cross. Obv.: crowned head facing left with a sceptre in front; legend, iohannes der Gr, or Gra; rev.: long single cross with in the angles, mullets of 5 or of 6 points, or two of 5 and two of 6, or two mullets of 5 and two stars of either 5 or 6 points, with legend, Rex scotorvm.

Edward I. died in 1307, when the removal of his strong hand and the inefficiency of his son opened the way for the occupancy of the Scottish throne by Bruce, Robert I. A great soldier and an energetic king, Bruce reigned for twenty-three years in all, and dying of leprosy in 1329, was buried in Dunfermline. His heart was given to Lord James Douglas to be buried in Jerusalem, but now rests in Melrose Abbey, while his

body rests inside Dunfermline Abbey Church.

His coins consist of pennies, halfpennies and farthings, having, obv.: crowned heard to left, with sceptre, and legend, roberty dei gra; and on rev.: the long cross with a mullet of 5 points in each angle, with legend scotorym rex. These coins being somewhat scarce have been

frequently counterfeited.

On the death of Robert I., in 1329, he was succeeded by his son David, then only six years of age, but placed by his father's arrangements under a Regency. In 1331 Edward Baliol, assisted by Edward III., claimed the throne. Landing in 1332, in Fife, he defeated the troops of David, and marched onward to Scone, where he was at once crowned King. Soon after, he was driven back to England, but reinforced by Edward, defeated in 1333, with great slaughter, the Scottish army at Halidon Hill, in Berwickshire, and again occupied the throne, while David took refuge in France. The after history of Edward Baliol is not creditable; he became a pensioner of Edward, and died in obscurity. The war that soon afterwards broke out between England and France. gave David an opportunity of retrieving his fortunes, so that returning to Scotland, he invaded England. His troops were, however, defeated in the battle of Neville's Cross, in 1346, and himself captured. Having remained eleven years in captivity, David was released, on promising to pay ninety thousand merks in six years. This the country was unable to do, so David sacrificed the liberties of his land for his personal gratification, and sought to obtain the acceptance by the Scottish nobles of an English Prince for King. He died in Edinburgh Castle, at the age of forty-seven, and is buried in Holyrood Abbey.

The coins of David are numerous, and apparently consist of three

coinages.

First.—Pennies, halfpennies and farthings, resembling in design those of Robert I., but ruder in workmanship, and having no place of mintage recorded on them. Obvs.: crowned head to left, with sceptre in front and legend: DAVID DEI GRACIA. Rev.: Long single cross, with a mullet in

each angle, and legend: REX SCOTTORVM; the word SCOTTORVM being mis-

spelt in almost every conceivable way.

Second.—Groats, halfgroats, pennies; halfpennies and farthings have not yet been discovered. Groats and halfgroats: Obv.: Crowned head to left with sceptre in front, head and neck inclosed with a tressure of five, six or seven arcs; legend: David dei Gra rex scotorym, a small cross or some other distinguishing mark between each word; MM. a cross; rev.: Long single cross, with a mullet of five points in each angle; the legend in two circles; in the outer one: DNS PTECTOR MS LIBATOR MS—that is: DOMINUS PROTECTOR MEUS LIBERATOR MEUS—The Lord is my protector and my deliverer; while in the inner circle we read the place of mintage—villa aberdon or villa edinburgh. Most of the coins of this issue, we may observe, were issued from Edinburgh, but a few from Aberdeen. The halfgroat is of the same style, but the legends on both sides are necessarily abbreviated, while on the penny the obverse legend is merely david rex scotorym, and that of the reverse, with only one circle, villa aberdon.



GROAT OF DAVID II.—Second Coinage.

Third.—The coins are very similar to those of the Second issue; the King's head being somewhat larger and resembling the head on the coins of Robert II., the sceptre rising from a star or mullet. The series contains only groats and halfgroats, no coins of lower value being known as yet, while all except one groat, which was issued at Aberdeen, belong

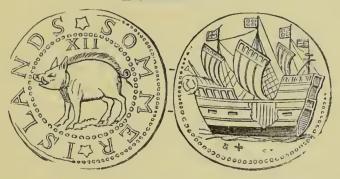
to the Edinburgh mint.

To David II. belongs the distinction of being the first Scottish monarch to issue gold coin. To the pieces then struck he gave the name of Noble. They greatly resemble in device on either side, those issued in England by Edward III. The legend on the obverse is—DAVID DEI GRAREX SCOTORVM, and on the reverse the same as on the English Nobles. THE AVTEM TRANCIENS P. MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT, that is: JESUS AUTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT,—But Jesus passing through the midst of them, went his way.

Of Edward Baliol, there are no known coins. His surrender to Edward, of Scottish independence, so enraged his former subjects that

these have always refused to count him as in the line of Scottish Kings. He died childless at Doncaster, in England, in 1363, his line thus coming to an end.

#### Bermuda.



BERMUDA, OR SOMMER ISLAND SHILLING, 1612 A. D.

Another of those groups of West Indian islands, whose coinages we have been considering in recent issues of the Journal, is Bermuda, or the Bermudas. These islands indeed are so far north of the Carribean Archipelago, that they constitute more properly a group by themselves. Lying about 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, and somewhat farther north of the Bahamas, there is, perhaps, no community on any portion of the earth's surface so isolated and so far away from any other as that inhabiting the Bermudas. The position of these islands gives them an importance far beyond what either their size or their products would have obtained for them, while the fortifications with which they are covered render them one of England's strong garrison outposts.

Bermida was discovered in 1515 by a Spaniard named Juan Bermidez, by whom a number of hogs were landed on it, while a fierce gale suddenly arising prevented any of the sailors from disembarking. The necessities of navigation often brought mariners near the islands, but the dangerous rocks and the stormy seas by which they were surrounded caused them to be so dreaded, that as wide a berth as possible was ever given to them. In 1593, a French man-of-war was wrecked upon them, nearly every sonl on board of her perishing. After six months' confinement on these lonely rocks, the survivors constructed a little vessel, by which they escaped to Newfoundland, a full description of the islands being afterwards published in England by a man named May, who had been one of the party.

Another shipwreck brought another band to the islands. In 1609 an expedition of nine ships and five hundred men under Sir Thos. Gates and Sir George Summers had been sent out from England to assist in the colonization of Virginia. In a hurricane in the Gulf of Bahama, the fleet was scattered and eventually the ship containing the leaders was wrecked with great loss of life on the Bermudas. After some eight

months the shipwrecked party built two small vessels by means of which they succeeded in reaching Virginia. The favorable reports that these persons circulated about the soil and climate of the Bermudas, led to a great desire to colonize them, so that a number of shareholders detached themselves from the Virginia Company and having obtained a charter from James I., formed themselves into that of the Summer Islands.

On the 28th April, 1612, an expedition left England for the purpose of colonizing "the smoothe Bermoothes." In the letter of instruction given to Richard Moore, who had been appointed Governor, we read that reasonable wages were to be paid, not exceeding XXd for workmen (skilled labor) and 12d. for laborers, and that a coin suitable for such payments would be sent out to the Colony by the next convoy. In 1614 the Company resigned the Islands to the Crown and received a new incorporation as the Governor and Company of the City of London for the plantation of the Somers Islands. In this document, the Company was distinctly allowed to issue coin for use in the islands, of such metal and in such form as might be most expedient. In 1615 the Company writing to Governor Tucker, who had succeeded Moore, instructed him that for those who declined to receive the fruits of their labor in shares of the profits, a certain base coin had been issued, in which weekly wages should be paid and which should pass current for all purposes through out the islands. In 1616 a local writer thus describes the circumstances of the people. "Besides meat, drink and clothes, they had for a time a certain kind of brass money with a hogge on one side in memory of the abundance of hogges that was found at their first landing."

This earliest money of these islands may be thus described: Obv.: a wild boar facing left with Roman numerals XII above; legend som-MER ISLAND, both words separated by a mullet of five points. Rev.: a ship under sail with a flag on each mast and the smoke of a gun rolling away over the bow. Of another piece of lower value, the device on both sides is precisely similar, except that on the obverse we have the numerals VI in place of XII, and the legend reads somer island. These coins are exceedingly rare, only about ten of the large ones and four of the smaller ones having as yet found their way into our

cabinets.



BERMUDA HALFPENNY, 1793.

For nearly two hundred years, no farther coinage was issued for Bermuda, Spanish and English current coins freely circulating and answering all the purposes of a local issue. At last, in February, 1793, the Committee of Privy Council for Trade in Great Britain, recommended that two hundred pounds worth of copper coins should be issued for Bermuda. The striking of these was intrusted to Mr. Boulton of Soho, when the engraver, Droz, prepared the dies for the coins that were issued. Obv.: a bold, handsome laureated head of George III. to right, legend georgivs III. D. G. REX.; rev.: a ship under full canvas, sailing to left, with a high peak just visible over the stern; legend BERMUDA, and in the exergue, 1793.

#### Nickel Coins.

By the term "precious metals" we have hitherto for the most part denoted Silver and Gold, because of their peculiar qualities and of their comparative scarcity. These metals are attractive in their appearance; they are very hard and oxydise slowly; they are unaffected by ordinary acids, are of peculiar specific gravity, and found only in small quantities, and even this only in localities far apart. They have, therefore, in virtue of their intrinsic value, been from the earliest periods of commerce, the chief medium of exchange, at first in the form of bars or blocks, when the pieces were weighed, and afterwards in the form of coins, when, as at present, they were counted. To these two metals the ancients soon added copper, and then compound metals like electrum, a combination of gold and silver; brass, or copper and zinc; bronze, or copper and tin; while in later times we find billon, or copper and silver. Some years ago, Russia made use for a short time of platinum for coin purposes; while the latest addition to our coin metals is nickel. This metal is tolerably abundant in Saxony, Westphalia, Hungary, Sweden, &c., &c., and while a mineral ore, is, singularly enough, found in a native state only in meteoric stones. About as hard as iron, it is as malleable and ductile, and is capable of receiving a high polish. Along with copper and zinc, nickel forms the alloy known as German silver, entering largely into composition of such other substitutes for silver, as Albata plate, Britannia metal and Nickel silver.

The useful properties of this metal soon pointed it out as available for a depreciated currency; one in which the coins would be State tokens, or counters, and possess only a nominal value. Apart, however, from this consideration, it has been already adopted by many countries for lower values, and is rapidly becoming a substitute for copper, being cheap, hard, clean, not oxydising, and at the same time of small bulk. It will undoubtedly be the metal for coins of low values in all countries for the future and coins collectors, it seems to us, will do well to commence at once picking up specimens of the existing issues. These will probably soon be replaced by more improved designs, and then the money cost of the early

issues will increase. Among the countries at present using nickel we may mention the United States, Brazil, Jamaica, Pern, Honduras, Colombia, Belgium, Switzerland, &c., &c., while recently Venezuela has fallen into line. Among the coins of this last-mentioned country we lately saw a centavo struck in Philadelphia at our own mint,—a centavo of fine bright nickel, about as large as our small copper cents, but scarcely as thick, with design as follows: Obv.: the Arms of Venezuela on a shield with seven stars above; legend, ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA with the date 1876 in the exergue. Rev.: branches tied with a bow of ribbon enclosing the words un centavo, the un in a line straight across the field, while centavo is curved like the lower part of a circle.

#### Reviews.

The Numismatic Journal, published monthly by L. S. Drowne, of North Adams, Mass., is a new co-worker in the numismatic field. We welcome every such periodical, and trust our editorial brother may have much success in his work. His little sheet promises well.

Dictionnaire Numismatique, guide des Médailles Romaines impériales et Grecques Coloniales; par Alexandre Bontowski, Livraison.

1. Leipzig, T. O. Weigel, 1877: New York, G. E. Stechert. This work will be of great historical as well as numismatic interest. It contains not only a full description of the above coins, indicates their comparative variety, mentions the price they have brought at a number of recent coin sales, but seeks to account for the particular design on each, gives the leading incidents in the life of the person represented by the coin with short notices of his more prominent contemporaries. Such a work will evidently be of great value; and we trust the learned author may be able to complete his great undertaking within the limits he proposes—of 40 Parts. The specimen Part that we have seen is perfectly satisfactory.

#### Coin Sale Items.

During November Mr. Cogan had a coin sale, at which prices ruled fair. There were no pieces of special interest or value in the collection, so that it is needless for us to present a list of prices. Another sale of Mr. Cogan's is in progress while these sheets are in the press.

Mr. Strobridge, we understand, is preparing a catalogue of the well-

known Snow collection, from Baltimore, for the purposes of sale.

Messrs. Scott & Co., onr Publishers, have a three-days' sale early in December—the 5th, 6th, and 7th of that month—when a large number of handsome and desirable coins will be disposed of. Catalogues are

now ready for distribution. Having special facilities for cataloguing collections of both ancient and modern coins, Messrs. Scott & Co., we may state, have recently obtained the large and valuable collection of Mr. Redlich, formerly a prominent member of the American Numismatic Society. This collection is already being catalogued, and will be submitted for sale by auction about the end of January. Catalogues, when ready, can be had on application.

## Correspondence.

Editor of "The Coin Collector's Journal:"

Apropos of article "Types and Varieties," in Nov. issue. Years ago I suggested in a discussion before the Numismatic Society, the use of the word "snb-type." This has since been urged by a writer in the American Journal of Numismatics. I believe the word "type" to characterize an entire change of design either on obverse or reverse, or both; the word "sub-type," such changes as involve important details, for instance, the substitution of "Twenty Dollars" for "Twenty D." on the double eagle of 1877, the "drapery over the left arm" in the second issue of the quarters, dimes and half dimes of 1840 (to which I first called public attention in my sale catalogue in 1873); the addition of stars intentionally, as in some of the earlier issues, to denote the admission of a new State, etc., etc., leaving the word "variety" to cover that endless series of accidental differences in dots, dates and "fig-leaves," generally so dear to many intricately-minded collectors, and which our good friend, Dr. Maris, of Philadelphia, has so ably systematized in his brochure on the copper issues of 1794. A thorough system can thus be made of the U.S. coinage (indeed, of any), convenient for collectors, and a piece catalogued as Type No. 1, Sub-type No. 2, No. 3, etc., Variety Nos. 1, 2, or 3, ad lib.

I respectfully object to the use of "die-different" as being incomplete in purpose, for although the difference may be unintentional, nevertheless, in either case, that is, type or variety, the *die* is different. Take your instance, the cent of 1794, and the same type with "Ameri," does not "sub-type" No. 1 or No. 2, as may be decided, fit the case better?

New York, 1877. Yours, very truly, ISAAC F. Wood.

[Any suggestion on numismatic nomenclature from such a master as Mr. Wood is worthy of all attention. Yet we think his phrase sub-type, to describe coins whose device is simply a modification of the original, hardly meets the difficulty; for what, after all, is a variety, but a modifi-

cation, more or less extensive, of the original? And who is to decide, when the modification is only a variety, and when it amounts to a sub-

- type? The true course that should be taken—at least in reference to American coins—is, we think, as follows:
- I. When coins otherwise similar, are issued in a variety of metals—as silver or aluminium, nickel or copper, etc., let us distinguish these either by the phrase *metal variety*, or by the name of the metal as copper variety; we may abbreviate, of course, to M. V. or C. V.
- II. When the same die is used for more than one year, the date being changed, as of the 1800 cent from the 1799 die, let us say simply, *Die variety*. The phrase *Broken die variety* will always explain itself. This should be always read as *Die V*. or *Broken die V*.
- III. When the device is changed to any extent, let us say Device variety, and as the change may occur on either obverse or reverse, let us note this point and abbreviate to O. D. V. or R. D. V., that is, Obverse Device Variety or Reverse Device Variety.
- IV. When the legend is changed to any extent, let us say Legend variety; and, as this may affect either obverse or reverse, let us abbreviate to O. L. V., or R. L. V.; that is, Obverse Legend Variety or Reverse Legend Variety.

This classification will enable us to mark all the variations that are possible with our American coins. But variations from what? The answer, of course, is, The Type; the Mint's standard coin. Now the Mint's standard coin will be that one of which it issues the largest number of specimens, this being plainly the one of which it approves most highly; so that, with the Type ascertained from the Mint's reports, and the Variety distinguished as we have indicated above, accuracy and brevity are perfectly attainable in our describing of coins. In the meantime we invite discussion.—Ed.]

# Answers to Correspondents.

H. K. A. Penn Yan, Pa. Copper coins of Chihuahua are quite common, but the specimen in the late sale of our publishers was one rarely seen.

JETTON. The little piece of which you have sent rather a poor rubbing, is not a coin but a brass medalet or jetton of Napoleon Buonaparte as EMP DES FRANC ET ROI D'ITALIA. It is of no special value or rarity, such pieces of all the French monarchs being found in great abundance.







